

DEHRA DUN

PAST AND PRESENT.

WITH
A COMPLETE
HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND
ADMINISTRATIVE

GUIDE & DIRECTORY

To
Dehra and the Doon District

1929.

BY
PT. O. E. S. POWER,

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Memory of

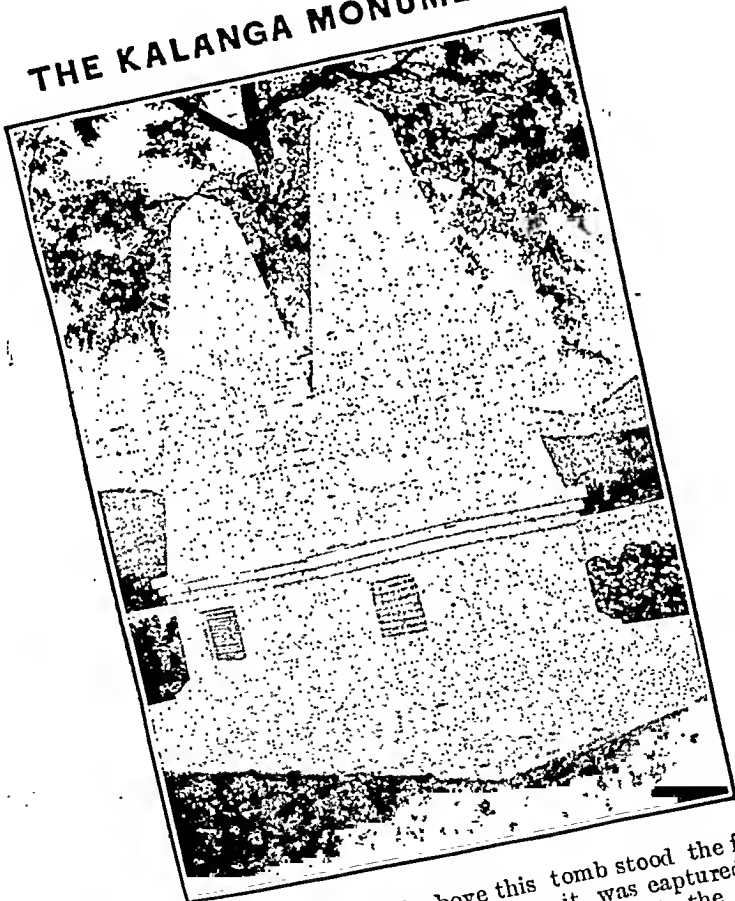
Sir Rob. Rollo Gillespie, K.C.B.
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 sling Light Battn.
 othergill 17th N. I.
 Ellis Pioneers
 killed on the 31st Oct 1814
 Campbell 6th N. I.
 Luxford Horse Artillery
 Harrington H. M. 53rd Regt
 Cuningsam 13th N. I.
 Killed on the 27th Nov.

&
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 ell at the
 assaults.

Troops
 Detachments Horse & Foot Artillery
 100 men of the 8th R.I. Light Dragoons
 who were dismt'd. & led to the Assault
 by Sir R.R. Gillespie.
 H M 53rd Regiment
 5 Light Companies from Corps in Meerut
 1st Battalion 6th N. I.
 1st " 7th N. I.
 1st " 13th N. I.
 1st " 17th N. I.
 7th Native Cavalry

1st Riassala o
 Skinner's
 Horse.

THE KALANGA MONUMENT.



On the highest point of the hill above this tomb stood the fort of Kalanga.
 cr two assaults on the 31st Oct: & 27th Nov.: it was captured by the British
 oops on the 30th of Nov.: 1814, and completely razed to the ground.
 This is inscribed as a tribute of respect for our gallant adversary, Balbudder,
 of the Fort, and his brave Gurkhas, who were afterwards, while in
 Singh, shot down in their ranks to the last man by Afghan

Guide & Directory, Dehra Dun"

PREFACE.

The aim of this book is to enable one, whether old resident or newcomer, who happens to be living in Dehra or the District, to find out all there is to know about the place, its history, geography, administrative system, institutions, and various other matters which otherwise take a deal of time and trouble to discover. It is not everybody who gets in, or has any real occasion to keep, the many directories that are published from time to time, such as Thacker's Directory, Army and Civil Lists, District Gazetteers, etc. Even the possession of such reference books is frequently not much use for certain kinds of information. The need therefore for a book combining the advantages of every sort of directory plus a great deal else is universally felt. This little book attempts to satisfy that need by containing in its pages complete and exhaustive information on every conceivable subject.

Should anything have been omitted that ought really to have been touched upon, or if readers discover any glaring inaccuracies...due either to printers' errors or to incorrect information submitted to the writer...sincere apologies and regret are offered beforehand for such shortcomings.

It was intended at first to restrict the information contained in this book to Dehra only. But as the history and everything else of the town is bound up with that of the District, it has been found necessary to devote a portion of the book to the District. The Directory part deals exclusively with the names of officials and people. The book is thus made up of three parts, viz., the District, Dehra town, and the Directory.

Unlike the general run of so-called guides to various places common now-a-days, which contain hardly any useful information and consist of but a few sheets of paper, this book has some genuine claim to the name of Guide. The reader, however, who expects to be regaled with gems of literary excellence will be sadly disappointed. The plain narration of facts without any classical embellishments has the advantage of being brief and to the point, and is the rule observed, for the most part, throughout this Guide. It will consequently be found rather of the 'dry as dust' type of book.

For much valuable information the writer's thanks and acknowledgments are due to the following:— "Historical & Statistical Memoir of the Doon" by Mr. G. R. C. Williams, (Bengal Civil Service), 1874; "Guide to Masuri, etc." 1884, by Mr. John Northam; and "The Dun . Gazetteer" by Mr. H. G. Walton, I. C. S., 1910.

dales and towering mountain ranges, green-carpeted meads bordered by moss-laden trees and luxuriant undergrowth, last but not least the neat little bungalows and well-trimmed hedges of Dehra itself with the twinkling lights of gay Mussoorie bunched together seemingly in the sky like a second Milky Way; all combine to give the landscape a supernatural beauty and exquisite variety of scenery rivalling that of far-famed Kashmir. Cool and refreshing mountain breezes gently fluttering over all add a living touch to the kaleidoscopic picture. Happy and extremely fortunate then are the lucky dwellers of this enchanted valley who live amidst such grandeur of scenery and gaze daily on the wondrously artistic handiwork of the Great Architect of the Universe.

Development

Having obtained something of a bird's

eye view of the valley, the reader would require to be told a few facts of a worldly nature to 'bring him back to earth again'! The development of the district, particularly Dehra, during the last thirty years has been almost phenomenal, especially since the opening up of the Hardwar Railway. Other contributory factors have been the growth of Mussoorie and its popularity as a favourite resort, establishment of Chakrata as a cantonment, the introduction of tea culture and its manufacture, and the

Dehra as the centre and headquarters of several important All-India Government Services, such as the Survey of India, the Forest Service, X-Ray Institute, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, the Viceroy's Bodyguard, and recently the Railway Training School. Successive Viceroys have also found it an ideal haven of rest to get away to occasionally for a little respite from the cares of office; so that Doon Court is regarded as a sort of recognised Viceregal retreat. It has been decided too to have the Public School of India in Dehra, but the whole thing appears to be at a standstill since the sudden death of the prime mover of the scheme. Another important factor has been the choice of Dehra as a place of settlement by Europeans, Anglo-Indians and better,

class Indians, on retirement from service, because of its salubrious and mild climate, its proximity to the hills, and its quiet restful atmosphere. All these causes, the last perhaps more than any other, have been responsible for the very appreciable rise in the price of land in the neighbourhood of Dehra city, it having multiplied in many cases to nearly a hundred times its value but thirty years or so ago. House-property has appreciated in direct proportion too, though at the present time it appears to be suffering from a slight depression.

Recent Progress. Some of the outstanding changes and improvements of late years, apart from the development mentioned, that strike the most casual observer, be he old resident or merely newcomer, are the considerable number of new houses recently built or in course of erection, the rapid expansion of the station in every direction, electric lighting installation, metalled roads, considerable volume of motor traffic, the creation of new shopping centres with modern-looking shops away from the old bazar, and the number of fruit trees (mostly leechi) which have sprung up in most compounds resembling a cottage industry. The changes out in the district have been no less, and dense jungle and waste-lands are slowly but surely giving way to settlement and cultivation. Dehra and the entire district are bound to assume much greater importance in every way with the onward march of time and progress.

PART I.

DEHRA DUN DISTRICT



GEOGRAPHY

HISTORY

ADMINISTRATION

THE SIWALIKS

MUSSOORIE

RAJPUR

CHAKRATA

DEHRA DUN DISTRICT.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Situation, Area, Boundaries, & Physical Aspect Dehra Dun is the most Northernly District of Meerut Division in the United Provinces of Agra & Oudh, British India, covering an area of 1,193 sq miles, and lying between Longitude $77^{\circ}35'$ & $78^{\circ}20'$ East and Latitude $29^{\circ}57'$ & $31^{\circ}2'$ North. The District consists of three distinct tracts, viz., the Dun proper (which is itself again divided into the Eastern and Western Duns), Mussoorie portion of the Himalaya Mountain Range, and Jaunsar-Barwar (in which is included Chakrata). It is bounded on the North by Garhwal State; on the South by Saharanpur District (also in Meerut Division); on the East by Garhwal State and British Garhwal; and on the West by Sirmur State (better known now as Nahan) and Ambala District (Punjab). Its natural boundaries, consisting of the Siwalik Hills along the South, the Himalayas along the North, and the sacred Ganges and Jumna Rivers on the East & West respectively, are a conspicuous feature of the District and mainly responsible for defining its limits. Being thus practically shut off from the plains and the rest of India, it is accessible only through winding mountain passes and narrow gorges or river channels; of the former the chief being the Mohand and Timli Passes, and of the latter the outlets formed by the Ganges and Jumna. The enclosed wide sloping plateau comprises the District, occupying a space roughly a hundred miles long between the Jumna and Ganges by ten miles broad between the Himalayas and Siwaliks. Innumerable perennial streams and dry river-beds, nullahs, ridges, and hillocks, alternating with dense forests, rolling wastelands, undulating fields of cultivation, and shaded tea plantations intersect and clothe its surface, with here and there a few scattered villages and townships.

Elevation, Climate, Rainfall, The elevation varies considerably, that of the hills and the Mussoorie range being obviously higher than the Dun valley. Even the Dun itself is far from level, though the differences here are negligible for all practical purposes. The elevation of the valley may therefore be taken as 2,300 ft. above sea level, attaining an altitude of 7,000 ft. along the Mussoorie ridge. As climate depends on elevation, it is subject to great variations in a district possessing such widely differing altitudes. The climate of the Dun is decidedly milder than that of the plains and on the whole fairly healthy. May & June become oppressive and distinctly warm though the hot-winds of down country are extremely rare, if not unknown. At the break of the Monsoons, generally towards the latter part of June or early in July, the weather becomes pleasant with only very occasional spells of steaminess when a break in the rain exceeds a couple of days. A cool Autumn accompanied by chilly nights ripens all too quickly into a cold invigorating Winter, which lasts until March or April. The temperature varies between 40° and 70°F from October to March, and between 80° and 100°F . April to September. At altitudes above 5,000 ft. the climate is of course very different & considerably lower temperatures are recorded. At Mussoorie, where the climate may be termed temperate, the highest point ever reached is seldom above 75°F . A fairly correct formula for determining the relation between temperature and altitude, based on average readings at sea level in India, is 10°F down for every 1,500 ft. up. The average rainfall of the district is between 70 and 80 inches annually, of which quite three-fourths is received during the Monsoon from 15th June to 15th September.

The Siwaliks are of remarkable interest to geologists and contain mammalian fossils of the newer tertiary or upper miocene period of great variety and richness. Operations and researches during 1832-34 attracted world-wide interest.

Of minerals, the most important is carbonate of lime. Gypsum, copper, lead, and antimony have also been found in very small quantities in different parts of the district, and gold washings in the Jumna.

Forest Wealth The district is extremely rich in² forest wealth, most of the forests being Government-owned. The sal is the chief tree, next in importance being tun, chir, deodar, shisham, and haldu. A great variety of other trees are also to be met widely distributed, many peculiar to certain altitudes. Grass is another valuable produce of the forests. and gum, honey, wax, horns and hides in appreciable quantities. Since the establishment of the Forest Department under the Government of India in 1855, wanton destruction of the forests has been checked. A perfect network of streams and dry river-beds, aided by artificial means (fire lines chiefly), afford protection against fire. The forests must have been infested with a wonderful assortment of game and wild animals at one time, and still contain a fair amount in great variety: tiger, leopard, bear, hyaenas, wild dogs, sambhur, chital, ghural, kakur, four-horned antelope, hog-deer, wild boar, and wild elephant; and amongst birds peafowl, pheasant, jungle moorghi, and partridge. As regards bird-life, other than game, most of the commoner species to be seen in the plains are found in the Dun. In Dehra itself, the rather thickly wooded compounds offer an ideal sanctuary for all kinds of, what might almost be called, domestic birds, amongst them being some very fine songsters; a pair each at least of duvals, shah-bulbuls, common bulbuls, and golden oriels are to be found in practically every compound. Of reptiles, the goh (iguana) is quite common in the forests and a few crocodiles in some of the rivers. Amongst poisonous snakes, the cobra and carait during the rains. The rivers provide a particularly suitable breeding ground in their backwaters for all manner of fish peculiar to Northern India, some fine specimens of mahseer and trout to be had at the height of the fishing

season. Of domestic animals the buffalo seems to thrive best on the pasture the valley abounds in, and it is the chief source of the milk supply. Herds of indigenous cattle to be seen, the cow predominating, are of very poor quality indeed. Horses, goats, and sheep are rarely to be met.

Agriculture, Irrigation, Roads, & Rivers. The soil of the Dun is poorer than that of the plains and for the greater part of its surface strewn with stones. Cultivation varies with the class of soil, of which there are three types, viz., rausili (good), dakar (clay), & sankra (much stone mixed). The two harvests are kharif sown in June and reaped September or October, and rabi sown in October and reaped about March. Of the former, the chief crops are rice, mandwa, sonk, urd, kulath, & maize; of the latter barley, wheat, mustard, sugar-cane, gram, & oats. Rice is the principal kharif crop and Dehra Dun rice has a high reputation, particularly the superior grades. A generous rainfall in summer and heavy dew during the winter months supply the greater part of the necessary water for cultivation, but perennial streams and a system of small narrow canals also assist greatly. Wells are very rare indeed. Some of the canals have been in existence long before the British conquest, though greatly improved since, and a few more dug comparatively recently. The district is badly in need of many more. The main canals are the Rajpur, Kathapathar, Jamanékhar, Bijaipur, Majri, Kalanga, and Raipur. Tea forms an important product of the Dun and its culture was started in the district first under Government auspices nearly a hundred years ago. The area under cultivation has fluctuated a great deal with the rise and fall of the market. Most of the local grown tea is exported to the Central Asian markets. Hemp, Rhea, and silk-worm breeding have been tried in the Dun but without success. Poppy is grown in Jaunsar-Barwar, though enough only for local consumption.

forest produce such as bamboos, lime, charcoal, catechu and grass comprise the main exports, with better quality rice and potatoes in lesser quantities. In return for these the balance of trade is maintained with imports of all necessary manufactured articles, cloth, salt, food grains, tobacco, spices, and livestock. Local trade is stimulated with periodical markets and fairs held at different places and times, when the entire countryside forgathers to celebrate the particular holi-day at the appointed spot, and tradesmen do a brisk business. The biggest and best known of these is the Jhanda Mela.

Inhabitants, Population, Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are **Religious, Tenures, etc.** Hindus and the remainder Moham-medans and Christians. The Hindus are made up of Brahmens, Rajpnts, Doms, Mahars. The population of the whole district is roughly about a hundred thousand, that of Dehra about 30,000. Apart from crown-land, the district is under zamindari proprietorship, there being several large zamindars. Immigrants and old settlers pay rent for land either in cash for all kinds of crops or in kind according to the crop. The Government tried to foster a European settlement by making grants on very easy terms, But the scheme did not succeed for various reasons. Hindi, Gurkhsli, and Pahari are the languages spoken in the district.

DEHRA DUN DISTRICT

HISTORICAL.

Hindu Mythology In the absence of any proper records, the
 & early history of Dehra Dun may be said...
Legendary to borrow a much hackneyed metaphor...to
 be shrouded in the dim mists of antiquity. Attempts to dispel
 the heavy pall are rewarded with but scraps of information
 wrapt in their turn in the clinging legendary garments of
 mythology and tradition. According to the earliest of Hindu
 legends then, or to use a more modern and rather apt phrase
 so dearly loved of yore, reminiscent of the nursery, 'once upon
 a time' the Dun occupied a place in the mythical region known
 as the Kedarkhand, the favourite habitation of the great god
 Kedarnath or Shiva, after whom the Siwalik hills are popularly
 supposed to be named. Bhimghora, a very holy spot near
 Hardwar, is where the hero Bhima was posted to guide the
 Ganges in her course when that most sacred of rivers first
 descended from the Hindu heaven, and in proof of this a cavity
 in the rock is pointed out as having been caused by the horse
 on which Bhima was mounted at the time. Moving out of the
 mythological period into the legendary, more definite evidence
 of the existence of this enchanting valley is afforded by the
 great Hindu epics, the "Ramayana" and "Mahabhrata". In
 the "Kedarkhanda", a part of the "Skanda Purana", mention
 is made of the Jumna, Tons, and Suswa rivers, and the locali-
 ties of Nagsidh, Rikhikesh, and Tapoban, in connection with
 the brothers Rama and Lachman, who, following the advice of
 the sage Vasisht, retired hither to live apart in the wilderness,
 the former at Rikhikesh and the latter at Tapoban, in order to
 atone for the death in battle of the Brahman king Ravana.
 Again, in the "Dwapar Yug", Drona Acharaya, the Brahman
 preceptor of the "Kauravas" and "Pandavas", so-journed for a
 short time near the village of Dwara in the Deodar Parbat at
 the foot of the Himalayas, East of Dehra, the valley com-

memorating the visit by its name of Drona Ashram. Yet again, according to the "Kal Yug", these parts were traversed by the five Pandava brethren, Yudhishtira, Bhima, Arjuna, Nukula, and Sahadeva, accompanied by their dog Draupadi, on their way to the interior of the Snowy Range, where they sacrificed themselves on the peak of Maha Panth. Another charming legend connects the origin of the Suswa river with the prayers and devotions, for a new god of rain, of a horde of pigmy Brahmans driven to extreme penance by indignant wrath when laughed and scoffed at by Indra the rain-god at the sight of them vainly endeavouring to cross a pool...to them a veritable lake...caused by a cow's footprint in the earth, Severe penance with mortification of the flesh by these little people soon brought forth a free flow of perspiration from their diminutive bodies, eventually forming a river of 'pleasant waters', Sobhan or Suswa. The irreverent deity Indra managed, however, to retain his important office by gaining the intercession of Brahma. Incidentally, Indra happened to be en route to a great feast to the gods at the invitation of the sage Kasyapa when he indulged in the unseemly and ungodlike behaviour related. Traditions regarding a snake, Bamun, holding sway from Nagsidh hill point to a period of Naga supremacy.

Uncertain History. The famous Kalsi stone, at Haripur on the right bank of the Jumna, inscribed (about the third century B. C.) with an edict of the Chinese Emperor Asoka, and discovered in 1860, provides strong grounds for assuming that the Dun even at that early period possessed some importance, as it is unlikely that such a proclamation to the subjects of a kingdom would be planted in a desolate jungle. One tradition says it marked the boundary between the Scythian Nagas of the hills and the Rajas of the plains. Another tradition that the Dun was deserted for some considerable period after the dawn of the Christian era would appear to explain why Hionen Tsiang, the great Chinese

traveller, who visited the neighbourhood in the seventh century, does not mention anything at all about the Dun or Asoka's inscription. Haripur is also supposed to be the burial place of Raja Rasalu, son of the Scythian Salivahan, founder of Sialkot, and reputed ancestor of the Garhwal Rajas. The valley then seems to have receded into oblivion again for another four or five hundred years following the Chinese traveller's visit, untill about the eleventh or twelfth century, when it was selected as a permanent settlement by a passing caravan of Banjaras who were attracted by the wonderful beauty of the country. The localities of Banjarawala and Patehpur Tanda are quoted in support of this. Although desolate and neglected, the Dun nevertheless formed part of the Garhwal Rajas' dominions, and on hearing of their encroachment and colonisation, the then reigning Raja imposed a tribute on these trespassers. On the death of the leader of the Banjaras the colony languished and the Valley again became practically deserted for a time. Following upon the occupation of the Dun by the Banjaras comes a period of historical obscurity interspersed with various accounts, based mainly on tradition and the existence of certain ruins at Nawada. Various expeditions, invasions and short-lived governorships or independent rule prevailed over the valley, connected in their turn with Bin Masaud I Ghaznavi, with the Emperor Timur, Raja Bahruz (Brahm Dutt), and with Rani Karnavati and her consort Ajbu Kunwar. Of special interest in some of these accounts is the mention of Dera as a town of appreciable size and possessing a tiny lake (never dry), the chief objective of Bin Masaud Ghaznavi's incursion into the valley, the inhabitants of which originated from Khurasan, from where they were banished by Afrasiab; and of the Rani Karnavati's rule from her capital of Nawada (a village on the Nagsidh hill South-East of Dehra). The former account, if accepted; would go to show that the name Dehra is of early origin and was evidently in general use for this locality long before the arrival of Guru Ram Rai.

ter which marked his entry: the sacking of Dehra, gutting of the Gurndwara or Mahant's Temple, and many other brutalities and desecrations being committed. On Gulam Kadir's death in 1782. Umed Singh, his Deputy, became the real ruler of the Dun, though nominally it had again become subject to Praduman Sah, the Garhwal Raja, whose daughter Umed Singh later married. Umed Singh's authority continued, more or less, until the Gurkha conquest in 1803, in spite of the farcical suzerainty first of Garhwal and later (from 1792 for several years following conquest through treachery and intrigue on the part of Umed Singh himself) that of the Raja of Sirmur, and notwithstanding the constant raids, sieges, and invasions by Rajputs, Sikhs, Gujars, and Maharattas.

The Gurkha invasion and conquest of the Dun was but an eddying ripple of a much greater wave of Gurkha conquest and expansion that had its beginnings as far back as 1768, when Pirtibi Narain, King of the small Gurkha principality in Nepal, occupied Kathmundu. On his death in 1775 he was succeeded by his son Sinha Partab Sah, who died in 1778. His son Ram Bahadur being a minor, his uncle Bahadur Sah soon managed to wrest the office of Regent from others, and used his position and authority to satisfy his lust for conquest. First Kumaon and then Garhwal were subdued and ruled by the Gurkhas under Bahadur Sah. He next turned his attention to the Dun, which he occupied without much opposition in Oct: 1803; the administration of the valley being placed under one of his lieutenants Amar Singh assisted by his son and Deputy Ranjor Thapa; these in turn by Hasti Dal Sah, and Bhairan Thapa. The severity and rigour of Gurkha rule nearly ruined the Dun and reduced it almost to a desert. Meanwhile the British were victoriously advancing nearer. The Gurkhas and British soon came into conflict at various points of contact, matters coming to a head over the murder of a British Police official in Gorakhpur district, and resulting

in War being declared in 1814 by the British Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Hastings. Nepal was attacked from four points, viz., Major-General Marlywitt from Bihar; Major-General J. S. Wood from Gorakhpur; Major-General Ochterlony between Sutlej and Jumna; and Major-General Gillespie direct on Dehra Dun. The Gurkhas in Garhwal were commanded by Amar Singh Thapa, the small force which opposed General Gillespie being placed under Balbhadar Singh Thapa, nephew of Amar Singh. On the occupation of Dehra by the British forces, the Gurkhas entrenched themselves in the strong hill fortress of Kalanga, which is immediately above Nalapani on a hill midway between Raipur village and Rajpur. Here the small force under Balbhadar put up a stubborn and gallant defence. In the first assault by the British on the 31st Oct: 1814, General Gillespie, the Commander, himself fell fighting, and not until a month later, on the 30th Nov:, after repeated assaults, was the fort taken; the brave defenders who had been reduced to but 70 men, being compelled to evacuate on the exhaustion of their water supply. The valiant survivors of this heroic garrison later entered the service of Ranjit Singh of the Punjab and died to a man in battle with the Afghans. The picture of the Monument erected to commemorate the Battle of Kalanga and in memory of the fallen, both British and Gurkha, will be found at the commencement of this little book, where also may be seen particulars of the British forces employed and officers killed in the engagement. The Gurkhas were finally expelled right along the frontier, from Garhwal, the Dun, and Sirmur, and ceded all the territories in India conquered by them under a formal Treaty drawn up in 1815.

The district of Dehra Dun was annexed under a Resolution of Government dated the 17th Nov: 1815, and placed under the Collector of Saharanpur, with an Assistant Collector appointed directly over it. The first to hold this appointment was Mr. Calvert, succeeded in 1822 by Mr. F. J. Shore as

to become the most important seat of specialist research and learning in the country. On becoming virtually joined to Mussoorie very shortly, on completion of the Dehra-Mussoorie motor road, its importance and prosperity are bound to increase to an extent hardly realised at the present moment. In the light therofore of the district's past record and history, and in view of the astonishing recent changes, improvements, and rapid developments, taking place literally from day to day, the future of Dehra Dun is not only assured but exceptionally bright.

DEHRA DUN DISTRICT.

ADMINISTRATION.

Following the Battle of Kalanga and the expulsion of the Gurkhas, the district was occupied by the British in 1814, though it was not declared formally annexed until a year latter, when it was placed under an Assistant Collector, Mr. Calvert who was resident at Saharanpur and subordinate to the Collector of Saharanpur District. The District was then transferred to the Kumaon Division in 1825 and a Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Mr. Shore, appointed directly over it, resident at Dehra. Four years later the Dun was attached to the Meerut Division and the Superintendent made subordinate to the Commissioner of Meerut, the position it occupies to the present day, Old Superintendents of the Dun following Mr. Shore, in order of succession were Col. Young, Capt. Brown, Mr. F. Williams, Mr. Vansittart, Mr A. Ross, Mr. Manderson, Mr. C. A. Daniell, Mr. H. G. Ross, and Mr Dampier. Most of the improvements with respect to settlement are due to the labours of these officers. At first under Mr. Calvert, when the district was taken over by the British, there being no proper organisation or policy left by Garhwal rule to go by or on which to build, it was held under direct management without any assistance of any sort from the zamindars. The revenue was derived by one-third demand of the crops. In 1838 nine grants of land were made to certain Europeans (eleven in number), many of whom were still in Government service and not a few of whom were serving in the Dun itself. These latter, several of them attached to the Sirmur Battalion, were of course able to select the best sites. The grants were named Attica (or Attic Farm), Arcadia, Markham, Innisfail, Endeavour Farm, Hopetown, Kargi Baghaut, Bharuwala, and Naglah. An order of Government of 1842-3, however, decreed that those grantees

still in service must decide either to retain their grants or continue their service under Government. This resulted in a panic, and compelled them to sell out at great loss. Later the Government compensated them but inadequately, as great schemes involving heavy investments had already been entered upon before any change of policy on the part of the Government was hinted at. Most of the grants were consequently sold at extremely low figures. Mr. Powell's grant, Bharnwala, is the only one of the nine that survives to-day. Subsequent to this, other Europeans and Indians obtained rasadi grants on much the same terms, though smaller areas of land, Markham, Joli, and Lister Grants being the best known. These in their turn have not proved successful so far as European proprietorship goes, and most of them are owned at the present time by Indians. Apart from these fee-simple grants, there are four good service grants, viz Raynorpur to Capt. Raynor's children, he himself having been killed in the defence of Delhi during the Mutiny; Balawala to children of Capt. Forest; Barasi to Subadar Singbir Thapa of 2nd. Gurkha; and Semlas (near Phanduwala) to Subadar-Major Judhir Singh. The Mahant of Ram Rai Temple holds a considerable amount of revenue-free land, 'endowments and' jagirs originally granted to Guru Ram Rai and his successors by the Garhwal Rajas having been respected by the British.

The district is administered under two systems; the hill parganas under a different system to the valley. There are two tahsils, one at Dehra and the other at Chakrata. The Dehra tahsil is further sub-divided into two parganas, viz., Eastern Dun and Western Dun, the watershed along which the road runs from Rajpur to Asarori separating them. There is a tahsildar over it assisted by a naib-tahsildar, a sadr kanungo, and two superior kanungos. The district is divided into circles consisting of a certain number of villages grouped together with a patwari over each circle. The whole of Jaunsar-Barwar is included in Chakrata tahsil, under a tahsildar

assisted by a registrar kanungo and his assistant and twelve patwaris over sub-divisions called khats instead of circles. The whole district is under the Superintendent, who is the District Officer and Collector, and whose powers are those of a Magistrate. He is assisted by one officer of the superior grade of the Civil Service as Assistant Collector and Joint Magistrate; three Assistants of the provincial grade as Deputy Collectors and Sub-Divisional Officers (over Dehra, Mussoorie, & Chakrata); a Subordinate Judge over the Small Cause Court; and a separate Treasury Officer for Dehra. Other duties such as Excise Officer, Arms License Officer, etc. are carried out by one or other of the above under the Superintendent. The Sub-Divisional Officer at Chakrata also acts as Cantonment Magistrate there. The treasuries at Mussoorie and Chakrata are under the charge of the respective Sub-Divisional Officers of those areas. In Excise matters there is a Licensing Committee to assist the Excise Officer and Superintendent, the members of which are non-officials appointed to it by the District and Municipal Boards. Civil and criminal cases beyond the powers of the Superintendent and his Assistants and Deputies are tried by the District Judge of Saharanpur, who holds his sessions in Dehra and Mussoorie at certain periods. There are also several Honorary Magistrates appointed for trying petty cases and minor offences, their benches being located at Dehra, Sahaspur, and Mussoorie. The Superintendent and his Assistants go on tour in the district periodically for the convenience of those litigants and people living some distance from Dehra, and hold court at stopping places, of which the inhabitants are notified beforehand. The Small Cause Court divides its sittings between Dehra and Mussoorie, generally a fortnight alternately, sometimes a week only, at each place.

The foregoing revenue and judicial side of the administration is assisted in its functions by other branches of the administration, the most important of which are Police, Excise,

District Board, Municipal Board, Posts Telegraphs & Telephones, District Jail, Education. Public Works, Forests, Irrigation and Military garrison. The District Police is in charge of a District Superintendent, who is usually an officer of the superior grade Police Service. He is assisted by Reserve Inspectors at Dehra and Mussoorie. These are in their turn assisted by two or three European Sergeants each and several Indian Sub-Inspectors. Police Stations or Chowkis are located at Dehra (no less than five, included in which are the headquarters and city kotwal), Sahaspur, Rani Pokhri, Rajpur, Mussoorie, and Chakrata, with a few outposts at outlying spots. Crimes of a serious nature though are comparatively rare in the District. One of the most important duties of the Police nowadays is traffic control and licensing and registration of motor vehicles.

The Excise Department, supervised by the Superintendent and the Advisory Licensing Committee, is under the control of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise at Saharanpur, who is subordinate to the Commissioner of Excise for the Province. There are two Inspectors of Excise stationed in Dehra, who share the district between them in regard to excise regulation, one having Mussoorie included in his area. The Government Spirits Distillery is in Dehra. Apart from alcoholic spirits, opium is an important licensed drug requiring their vigilance. Licenses for the sale of country and foreign liquors, opium, and hemp drugs are given at certain fixed fees according to the type of license. These licenses are fairly limited in number, and in recent years the Government policy has been to try and reduce their number.

The District Board and Municipalities of Dehra and Mussoorie are old established, and constitute a form of local self-government. The former is composed of leading district zamindars and citizens, and the latter made up of leading Dehra and Mussoorie citizens respectively. In both bodies,

i. e., District and Municipal Boards, there are a few members nominated by the Government and the remainder elected, subject to dissolution and fresh election every three years. Their functions are very limited indeed. the one (District) concerned chiefly with district land and road improvement and people's welfare, the other with town improvement and development.

The Postal service is under a Superintendent stationed at Dehra, with two General Post Offices, one in Dehra and the other at Mussoorie, each under a Post Master usually a European. The Railway Mail Service is attached to the Railway Station. There are ten sub-offices excluding Mussoorie, where there are four sub-offices besides the G.P.O. Each of the sub-offices is in charge of a sub-Post Master, a European generally at the Chakrata one. The Government Telegraph Office at Dehra (as also the one at Mussoorie) is under a Telegraph Master assisted by a staff of Telegraphists, mostly Europeans or Anglo-Indians. There are several sub-offices, most if not all of them, attached to the sub-Post Offices, really only receiving offices, except the one at Chakrata, for telegrams which are sent on to the Telegraph Office for transmission. From the 1st Aug: this year the Telegraph & Telephone Depts. have been amalgamated with the Postal Dept. and will soon be located at the G. P. O. The District Jail is under the Civil Surgeon and at Dehra.

Education of the district is chiefly under the District Board, particularly primary education out in the district. The remainder of the educational institutions owe their origin to the initiative and enterprise of either missionary effort or private people. Government assists though with grants in aid in most cases where they fulfil certain conditions laid down by the Government. The only purely or rather strictly Government educational institution is the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, and that is semi-military in character, objects, and staff. The district is fast becoming a sort of

centre for every type of education, both secondary and higher (in the specialist category). Mussoorie has long been a popular centre for many schools & university affiliated colleges for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. More recently the establishment of Indian institutions in Dehra of a higher order and the selection of Dehra as the headquarters of the new Forest College, X-Ray Institute, Survey of India Training Class, and Railway Training School have made the district an important centre for vocational study and training.

The Public Works Department is under two heads in Dehra. The one of course functions as anywhere else in the Province and British India, and is in charge of provincial roads and Government buildings, and under a District Engineer with an Asst. Engineer to help him. The other, because of the all-India institutions located in Dehra, with still more new buildings in course of erection, is under the Imperial Works, over which there is an Executive Engineer (Imperial Works), with a staff of Upper-Subordinates, Supervisors, Overseers, special Contractors etc. under him. Both offices are in Dehra. The Reserved and Protected Government Forests of the district embrace three forest divisions, viz., Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, and Chakrata Forest Divisions, all of which are included in the Western Circle forest area of the United Provinces, under the Conservator of Forests for this Circle. Each of the Divisions is directly under a Divisional Forest Officer, or Asst. Conservator assisted by a staff of Forest Rangers and Forest Guards. The office of the D. F. O. S., Dehra Dun and Saharanpur Division are located in Dehra, the other being at Chakrata. Dehra Dun is also the headquarters of the entire Indian Forest Service and its administrative, instructional, and training establishments, with the President & Inspector-General as its supreme head. Irrigation in the Dun is in charge of an Assistant Engineer stationed at Dehra, the Dun canals forming a sub-division for administrative purposes. Public health and the entire civil hospitals of the district are under the Civil Surgeon of Dehra Dun.

DEHRA DUN DISTRICT

THE SIWALIK HILLS.

The origin of the name Siwalik, based on Hindu mythology, as commemorating the great god Siwa, has already been referred to in the Historical section. This is the generally accepted theory. But there is another explanation, not quite so romantic or palatable to the Sivaites, which ascribes the name to a combination of the two Hindi words suva, meaning one and a quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$), and lakh, meaning a hundred thousand (100,000), i.e. the mountain range consisting of a lakh and a quarter peaks or jutting ridges. Although at first sight appearing rather far-fetched, it is not really so, as Indians are given to using the expression suva-lakh (a lakh and a quarter) to denote an indefinite large number of anything as readily as English people use millions and billions to describe a colossal number. Most people will agree that this is a fairly good description of these hills on first approaching them by road from the plains via the Mohand or Timli Passes—there being no railway then of course, these were the recognised entrances into the Dun. They certainly strike one as a range of innumerable saw-edge ridges. Their formation may best be described as a chain of hills having an average elevation of about 2,000 ft. sheer, rugged, and bare towards the plains, and heavily clad, enchantingly beautiful, and descending with a very gentle slope along their side facing the Himalayas.

Apart from the origin of their name and their outward appearance, they have been declared to be of alluvial formation and as debris swept down from the Himalayas, belonging to the newer tertiary or upper miocene period, and of remarkable interest to naturalists and the student of geology. In 1832 and 1834 operations and researches near the valley of Markunda (between Nahan and the Jumna in the Siwalik) by Dr

Falconer, Sir P.T. Cautley (then only Capt.), assisted somewhat by Messrs Baker and Durand, were rewarded with results beyond all expectations. A sub-tropical mammalian fossil fauna was brought to light unexampled for extent and richness in any other region then known. The discovery attracted world-wide interest amongst naturalists and geologists. The fossil remains thus unearthed included species of pre-historic elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus; colossal ruminant *Livatherium*; antediluvian types of camel, giraffe, cerons, oxen, and antelope; carnivorous animals of different species such as wild dog, wolves, and hyaena; bird species of the ostrich and crane family; amongst reptiles monotars and crocodiles; giant tortoise; apes exceeding in size the ourangoutang; and various types of emys, trionyx, and fish. Hopes have also been entertained of these hills producing fossil remains of pre-historic man of sufficient importance to throw fresh light on the study of anthropology. Returning to the present day, game of infinite variety still abounds, including the wild elephant, on this range of hills and in its valleys.

DEHRA DUN DISTRICT:

MUSSOORIE.

The origin of the name of Mussoorie is uncertain. The generally accepted theory is the one which connects it with the 'masuri' berry which grows in wild profusion everywhere along the Mussoorie range. The other unfounded tradition ascribes the name to Mansur, a chief who was supposed to have held sway over the range in some remote period. It was, however, practically uninhabited and to all intents and purposes nameless when first 'discovered' as a delightful health resort by its first European settlers, shortly after the British conquest of the Dun. It was in 1823 that Mr. Shore, the Superintendent of the Dun at the time, and Captain Young, of the Sirmur Battalion, erected a small hut or shooting-box on Camel's Back. This was followed by another house (of sorts) on Kulri hill. The first house worthy of the name was Mullingar in Landour, built by Capt. Young. The year 1828 started with a great influx of settlers. The number of Europeans had now evidently increased sufficiently for a Mr. Lawrence to open a small stores-shop in 1829, the location of which is believed to be the site on which the General Post Office now stands, formerly occupied by Fitch & Co. In the same year the first batch of sick and convalescent soldiers were received at the newly opened depot at Landour. In 1832 the old Brewery was started. Two years later Mr. Mackinnon arrived and opened the first school. In 1836 Christ Church was erected. The year 1841 saw the formation of the Himalaya Club. As early as 1832 the famous Col. Everest, Surveyor-General at the time, opened his office at the Park. In 1842 the first Bank (North-West Bank) opened its doors, and in the same year the Municipality was established. In the following year, 1843, the Library opened. In 1854 Lodge Dalhousie No. 422 (now No. 639 E, C,) was

founded by local Freemasons. The years 1876 and 1877 saw the opening of the Biddulph Home and the Sind-Punjab & Delhi Railway Coy's School (Oak Grove School now) respectively. In 1873 Woodstock School (now College) was started. The Mussoorie Volunteer Corps was raised in 1871. Other very early institutions in Mussoorie, which were founded at this period and earlier, many of them still flourishing, were St. Fidelis' School and St. George's College. (1853), the Masuri School (better known as Stokes), Modern School, Woodlands (Garlahs), the Happy Valley Club, Wynberg Orphanage, Fitch & Co., the Mussoorie Times Press, The Rink, West End Chemists, Municipal Hall, Belle Vue, the Park, Mackinnons and Crown Breweries, Castle Hill Estate, & lastly the Charlieville, Woodville, and Alexandra Hotels. Most of these names conjure up forgotten happy memories to the older generation of Mussoorieites.

Mussoorie's zenith of prosperity was reached some years ago, culminating in the War period and the two or three years immediately following it. Since then various unknown causes appear to have concerted to rob the station of much of its former charm and attraction. On the surface little change is discernible, but those who have known Mussoorie of long ago cannot but miss that subtle something that seems absent to-day. Many houses remain empty season after season, and house owners and agents, visitors and residents, and business people complain bitterly of the change for the worse that has taken place. Some blame the Lee Commission Passage Concessions, others the non-completion of the Motor Road. The change, if thoroughly investigated, would prove to be no more than has overtaken every part of the world in the ordinary course of progress everywhere, only attention concentrated on the Great War prevented people from realising or taking stock of anything else until the world-wide conflict had ended and things in general returned to normal once again. The much talked of Motor Road should be complete in time for the 1930 season,

so it remains to be seen whether this will improve matters. The leading hotels of the modern station are the Charlieville, the Savoy and Hakman's Grand Central. The Indian hotels are the Kashmir, Union, and Indian National. A few only of the innumerable boarding houses are Walnut Grove, Stiffles Mansions, Sylverton, Zephyr Hall, Connaught Castle, Maple, Hayes, and Brentwood. The two chief places of amusement, Stiffles and Hakmans, are essentially cafe-restaurants which specialise in daily dances in addition to their catering business. There are three picture houses, the Majestic, Criterion, and Picture Palace, with a possible fourth in the Rink.

RAJPUR.

Rajpur, which consists really of three villages, viz., Rajpur, Dhakpatti, and Birgirwali, was first, in the early days of British occupation, a sanatorium for invalid soldiers. When however, Mussoorie and Landour were opened up, their climatic advantages far outshining any claims Rajpur previously held in this respect, it became but a stopping or changing stage on the journey uphill, the position it occupies to-day. It enjoyed the obscure privileges and status of a town for a brief period extending from 1867 to 1907, when it was again reduced to what is styled a Notified Area, which it continues to be to-day. At one time it boasted of a club, two hotels (both of which were destroyed by fire), a mule-breeding farm, a Glass Work factory, and the Sansadara Mineral Water Co. The old Agencies for transporting baggage etc. and attending to the many wants of travellers passing through Rajpur, some of which are still in existence though under different proprietorship, were Smith Rodwells, the Prince of Wales (estab. 1835), the Ellenborough, and Chapmans (1860). Another old and most worthy institution of Rajpur, still continuing its good work, is the Industrial Blind School founded and run by the American Episcopal Mission. Rajpur is best described as one long street or bazar lined with low shops and extending

for about a mile and a half on the bridle path leading uphill. The Agencies of the present day are Chapmans, Denis Dale, Ellenborough Empire., New Caledonia, Rose Marie, Bristol, Imperial, Mechanical, and Gwalior Motor Transport Co. The completion of the motor road to Mussoorie threatens to deprive Rajpur of its former importance as a changing stage on the journey between Dehra and Mussoorie, and is making the Agencies to think furiously whether to close down or remove their businesses to some more commanding point on this road, such as Bhatta.

CHAKRATA.

Operations for making Chakrata into a cantonment for British troops were started in 1866, though the work was not sufficiently complete until 1869, when the first party of Sappers were sent there, more to put the finishing touches to things already done than as a rest-cure. The first full complement of troops to occupy the new cantonment were the 55th. Regiment under Col. Hume. In 1881-2, the 1/23rd. Royal Welsh Fusiliers were stationed there, succeeded by the Northumberland Fusiliers. They were followed by the 4th. Batt. Rifle Brigade. Before the opening of the railway to Dehra, the troops marched up from Sabaranpur via the Timli Pass along a military road which cost a fabulous sum to construct; the portion from Kalsi to Chakrata only being still used. At present the 1st. Batt., The Black Watch Regiment (The Royal Highlanders) are posted there.

DEHRA TOWN.

GEOGRAPHY

HISTORY

OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATION

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

GOVT. INSTITUTIONS

EDUCATION

HOSPITALS (MEDICAL)

WELFARE SOCIETIES

SPORTING

POLITICAL

MISCELLANEOUS

AMUSEMENTS & SOCIAL AMENITIES

COMMERCIAL

CURRENT RATES, LABOUR & WAGES

CANTONMENTS

THE DEHRA DUN—HARDWAR RAILWAY

DEHRA.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

SITUATION, Dehra is the headquarters and chief town of
ELEVATION, Dehra Dun District, situated in Longitude
& BOUNDARIES. 78°5' East and Latitude 30°19' North, lying between the Bindal and Rispana Raos, or dry-river beds, and the watershed connecting Asarori and Rajpur, at an elevation of 2,300 ft. above sea level. It is a civil station, and Municipality, within these limits. Beyond the watershed mentioned and North of it lies the Cantonment station of Dehra. The boundaries of the civil station or Municipality are roughly speaking:— Along the North, from the Viceroy's Bodyguard Lines to Lakhibagh, the course followed by the Bindal Rao; on the south, Dbarampur village, the Race-course and Leper Asylum along line defined by the new Rajpur canal; on the East, by the Rispana Rao; and on the West by the Railway track and Lakhibagh.

CLIMATE, RAINFALL, The climate of Dehra is much milder than
& TOPOGRAPHY. that of the plains though it falls far short of the standards of temperate consistency prevailing in hill stations of considerably higher altitudes like Mussoorie, Simla, and Naini Tal. It is a sort of midway station between such hill stations proper and the plains, and is therefore styled a second-class hill station. Owing to being situated in a valley, its climate has a tendency to be moist. The Winter, which lasts from October to March, is invigorating but cold and just a little damp at night, the average temperature fluctuating between 40° and 60° F. May and June become very warm and oppressive, especially just before the break of the Monsoon, though the thermometer seldom registers more than 100° F. The Monsoon, roughly from the 15th. June to the 15th, September, is characterised by heavy rain almost

incessantly, particularly from the middle of July until the end of August when it abates a *bit* and changes to spasmodic downpours with frequent long breaks. Hot winds are practically unknown. When the rains are at their height in July and August, the weather becomes rather damp and musty the average temperature being 80 F. September, though still warm, is accompanied by cool pleasant nights, and the prospect of approaching winter with the worst of the summer over enables one to overlook any little discomfort and spells of heat sometimes prevailing during this month. The average rainfall, most of it being recorded during the Monsoon period, is between 70 and 80 inches,

OLD DEHRA Dehra consists of several villages which have in the course of time developed into the present town, some of these original villages having bequeathed their names to particular localities of the present town, as for instance Dhamuwala, Karanpur, Dilaram Bazar, and Dalanwala. The origin and early history of Dehra will be given in some detail in later pages. Suffice it to say here that, before British occupation, it grew up around the gurudwara or temple erected at Karbara, next-door to Dhamuwala, by Guru Ram Rai. The temple is still in existence and is situated near the entrance to the main bazar from the Railway Station, on the left. On the acquisition of the district by the British and selection of Dehra as its administrative headquarters, the English officials and civil station were located along Rajpur Road and Old Survey Road to the North-East of the already existing town (the present city quarter), with the Sirmur Battalion quartered not far away to the South of it. The Sirmur Battalion (now the 2nd K.E.O. Gurkhas) served to combine Police duties with Military protection. The term Faltoo Lines is still in use to denote the Southern portion of Lytton Road where the Gurkha soldiers of the Battalion were quartered. Many of the old buildings along Rajpur Road and Old Survey Road are still standing, their generous proportions and spacious compounds

serving to show that they once belonged to an age when one had little need to take much account of the cost of building materials labour and land, as they were comparatively cheap in those days. These residences are in striking contrast to the 'pokey' little bungalows and cramped compounds of more recent times. The Old Survey Road neighbourhood, as its name implies, sprung up on the opening of the Great Trigonometrical Survey Office in Dehra. The ideally situated lung of Dehra, now known as the Maidan, which the station is most fortunate in possessing right in the heart of the station (considering that it just happens to be where it is without any long-sighted town-planning having played any part in the matter) used to be the military parade ground. This name it is still known by to most people, especially the older generation. The present Cantonments area was acquired by the military authorities of the Government in 1872, and the local garrison moved there, it being known as New Cantonments then, or rather until Birpur was acquired and opened up to quarter the 5th Gurkhas. When the ex-Amir, Yaqub Khan was brought to Dehra as an exile after the Afghan War, he was accommodated on an estate, still occupied by some of his people, to the right of Eastern Canal Road opposite the Royal Hotel. It was he who built the high wall to obtain the necessary strict privacy for his harem. Later he built the double-storied residence lower down E. C. Road, on the left of it, prominently facing the Maidan. The present Royal Hotel was occupied and owned by one of his Sardars, who was incidentally the father of General Nadir Khan, in the public eye at the present time in connection with the Afghan imbroglio, he being actually born in this building and brought up and educated in Dehra. The station next spread and developed Southwards between E. C. Road and Lytton Road, many of the houses springing up in the proverbial night to satisfy the sudden demand for accommodation occasioned by an influx of Europeans and Eurasians intending to settle in Dehra, particularly on the opening of the Hardwar-Dehra Dun Rail-

way in 1900 The only hostelry at all approaching the name of hotel then was the Victoria Hotel, situated near the Railway Station alongside the present Tehri Raja's house. It was more a glorified Dak Bungalow than a hotel, and run by an old khansama, as all hostelries appear to have been in the 'good old days'. This locality was then, what would now be called, the commercial quarter, with Smith Rodwells' office in the double-storied building, still standing there, facing the Railway Station, and a sort of combined Buffet-Billiards establishment upstairs. History seems to be repeating itself to judge by the very recent erection of several modern business premises and a cinema-theatre thereabouts. The reorganisation of the Forest Department with its headquarters in Dehra Dun and the starting of forestry training classes played its part in the development of the station, as also the opening of the Imperial Cadet Corps. The Royal Hotel, when it was first acquired from its Afghan owner, was opened out as the Northern Hotel, by which name it was known until comparatively recent times. The main block of the building remains practically unaltered to this day. The Union Club, first housed in "Fair Lawn", 5 Lytton Rd. (Crawson's) and later in "Inchiquin" New Rd. was a popular rendezvous and social club for many years until as recently as 1925, when it closed down. The present Gresham Hotel was a private estate, the compound of which embraced the recently built block of buildings known as Astley Hall and the Orient Cinema. Another estate was Fitch & Co's premises, the shop being the residence, with the compound extending from Nashville Road to the General Post Office. The whole estate was sold for Rs. 20,000. The locality known now as Dalanwala, extending from Dilaram Bazar to the Viceroys' Stables, and bounded on the East and West by the Rispana and E. C. Road respectively, was another estate belonging to General Dick, his residence being the present Dick House. This is the most recent part of the present civil station to have been opened up and developed, 'The Alexandra Hotel was o

lly a moderate sized bungalow, which was extended later and a spacious dance hall added. The water supply for drinking purposes was first obtained from the ancient Rajpur Canal. Later the source for the drinking supply was got from Nalapani. Game was plentiful, almost next-door, and no permits were necessary to shoot in Government Forests. Land to the West of E. C. Road was procurable at from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250 a bigha according to its situation, and in Dalanwala from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a bigha. Average prices between 1860 & 1870:— Wheat 19 srs. for the rupee; barley 28 srs; rice 10-12 srs. inferior qualities 14 srs. A master-mason's wages were Rs. 6-8 a month; a bricklayer, Rs. 4—5; a coolie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas a day. Lime for building purposes was selling at Rs. 40 per 100 maunds; 1st class bricks, Rs. 10 per 1,000. Ales and Stout brewed by the Crown and Mackinnon Breweries at Mussoorie sold at Rs. $1\frac{1}{12}$ per gallon in wood, and Rs. $2\frac{1}{12}$ and Rs. $5\frac{1}{12}$ per dozen pint and quart bottles respectively. Fitch & Co. is one of the oldest established firms or (rather institutions) of Dehra and Mussoorie, and have occupied the same premises from the time the firm bought the estate already referred to. Another old firm of Wine & General Merchants, long since disappeared, was Gardner & Co. Before the Railway was opened, the regular route into Dehra was of course by road from Saharanpur (the railway terminus then), through the Mohand Pass, the journey being done in dak gharries. Buckle & Co's dak gharri service and bullock-train (for luggage) was the best organised and most favoured mode of travel for the majority of passengers. The journey by thiswhat would now be considered antiquated..... mode of travel took about six hours. In these days of fast travel it takes the same time by railway from Saharanpur to Dehra owing to the roundabout route the railway follows. The American Presbyterian Mission were amongst the first non-official Europeans to come to Dehra after the British conquest, and they have played a leading part in educational work and social service.

Modern Dehra, its Topography and Physical Aspects. In the absence of any proper Map attached to this book (though very good Maps, the Guide Map of Dehra Dun being an extremely useful one to get, are easily procurable at very moderate cost from the local Survey of India Offices) the best way to obtain a good idea of the lay out of the station and the position of its various localities and public offices etc. is to first picture in the mind's eye three straight lines converging to a single point in a North-Easterly direction. This point or apex then would be roughly the extreme limit of the station towards Rajpur and on Rajpur Road. The two outer lines would represent Rajpur Road and Eastern Canal Road, and the centre line Lytton Road. The civil station, or rather the better-class residential area, would be the space between E. C. Road and Lytton Road, i. e., between the left and centre lines looking down from the apex; and the space between Lytton Road and Rajpur Road, i. e., the centre and right lines, the city area. The very congested part of the city though lies further to the right of Rajpur Road, and the most recently opened residential locality, known as Dalanwala, to the left of E. C. Road, looking downwards of course. Having obtained a rough idea of the civil stationcantonments being to the North of Rajpur Road.....it would be as well now to define more clearly the limits of the three lines indicating Rajpur Rd., Lytton Rd., and E. C. Rd. The apex or meeting point of the three may therefore be taken to be the X-Ray Institute on Rajpur Rd., the other end of the line representing Rajpur Rd. to be the Railway Station; that of Lytton Rd. the Racecourse; and E. C. Rd. ending at the Viceroy's Stables. The stranger now has some definite bearings. The next two distinct and straight roads that might be included in the rough sketch are New Road and Cross Road. These cut across the other three like the stroke in the letter A, the latter being the one higher up. The last and most conspicuous landmark to guide the stranger is the extensive oval-shaped open space known as the Maidan, which is

situated on the right of Rajpur Rd. in the triangle formed by Rajpur Rd. Lytton Rd. and Cross Rd.not exactly, of course, as it is intended only to convey a very rough idea. As a matter of fact Lytton Rd. bisects the maidan.

Starting from the Railway Station...as any newcomer arriving by railway would ordinarily do.....on a tourist expedition of Dehra, the straight road leads through the main street of the Bazar known as Paltan Bazar, with Guru Ram Rai's Gurudwara, or temple on the left, almost at the entrance. Unless one is bent on a special visit to this temple it would be advisable to avoid this route, and by swerving to the right, follow **Viceroy's Road**. After passing some newly erected shops and cinema-theatre, known as the Gaiety these days, a cross road is reached. Straight ahead the road (Hardwar Rd.) leads to the Viceroy's Stables, passing to the right the European Cemetery and Leper Asylum, District Jail, and Racecourse; and to the left Racecourse Rd., Lytton Rd. and E. C. Rd. If, instead of proceeding along this road when the cross road was reached, one turned sharply to the left and went up Viceroy's Rd. until it meets Rajpur Rd. at the other end of Paltan Bazar, to the right is passed the Law Courts and Govt. Treasury, Police Lines and St. John's Church to the left the city, and cutting across it Rajas Rd. New Rd. and Cross Rd. At the junction of this road with Rajpur Rd., are: straight ahead Old Cantonment Rd. and the General Post Office; to the left the Allahabad and Bhugwandas Banks and Paltan Bazar: and on the right Forest Park with the President's Office and Rangers' quarters further back. Now proceeding up Rajpur Road, to the right lie the P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow, the Maidan, Gresham Hotel, Orient Cinema, Astley Hall (consisting of a modern block of three double-storied buildings occupied by the leading shops of the station), Imperial Bank, Irrigation Engineer's office, European cabinet makers, the line of shops known as Dilaram Bazar, and several fine private residences in-

cluding the residential quarter either side of Old Survey Road. To the left going up Rajpur Road are the P.W.D. office, some general merchants including Fitch and Co., the Government Telegraph and Telephone office, St. Thoma's Church & Parsonage, furniture dealers, entrance to New Cantonment Road, Electrical Engineer's office, private residences, A. P. Mission headquarters & Girls' College, and the X-Ray Institute. Further up Rajpur Road to the right is situated the Viceroy's Bodyguard Lines. Turning into E. C. Road from Rajpur Road through Eucalyptus Lane (at the corner of which lies the residence generally occupied by the Civil Surgeon) one first comes to a cross road where this lane meets Lytton Road Old Survey Road and the commencement of E. C. Road. Proceeding along **E. C. Road** to the left are the locality known as Karanpur, then the Survey of India offices (Geodetic Branch), Rajpur Road, a florist's, Municipal Road, several private residences, the Alexandra Hotel, Inder Road, and the Viceroy's Stables; to the right lie Lytton Road, private residences, the Royal Hotel, Convent Road, ex-Amir Yaqub Khan of Kabul's residence, the Convent, Cross Road, private bungalows, New Road, Hardwar Road, and some turf training stables. On **Cross Road** are situated the Forest Rangers quarters and St. Thomas' Day School; and along **New Road** the Kanya Pathshala, Islamia School, and the Municipal office. Around **The Maidan** are the Orient Cinema, Gresham Hotel, Dehra Dun Club, ex-Amir's residence, the R. C. Chapel, Forest Rangers' school, Forest President's office, and Forest Park. The D. A. V. College lies behind Karanpur, and the A. P. Mission Boys' High School in Paltan Bazar. The Civil Hospital and Dispensary and the Veterinary Hospital are also in the Bazar. What might be regarded as Dehra proper has now been traversed. Proceeding to the locality known as **Dalanwala**, which is entered either by Inder Road, or Municipal Road, or from Rajpur Road, this may best be described as a narrow strip of country lying between E. C. Road and the Rispana nuddi, with Curzon Road as its main street, Circular Road running parallel to

and Inder Road, Municipal Road, Nemi Road, Chuuder Road, part of Circular Road, Uggar Road and Dick Road cutting across it at right angles, all except the first two ending in cul de sacs. Situated in Dalanwala are the Cambridge Preparatory School (Circular Road), Col. Brown's School (Dick House, Dick Road), the Coronation Hospital (Uggar Road), and the Alexandra Hotel and New Club along Municipal Road,

Inhabitants, Languages spoken, Religions. Trade and Occupations. The population of Dehra is approximately 30,000 made up roughly speaking of about 25,000 Hindus, 4,500 Mohammedans, and 500 Europeans and Anglo-Indians (of which say 100 are officials). The Hindus consist chiefly of Brahmans, Rajputs, Paharis, Garhwalis, Gurkhas, and lower castes like Doms Chamars and Bhangis. A fair number of the Mohammedans are Pathans either of pure or mixed descent. The languages spoken are Hindi, Pahari, and Gurkhali. English is of course the language of the European and Anglo-Indian population, and spoken and understood by all better—class and educated Indians. The timber trade and tea industry are the two distinct commercial occupations of Dehra. Apart from these, the people are engaged in the trades and occupations common and necessary to every town where an appreciable number of humanity are assembled together, such as buying and selling foodstuffs, clothing, household goods, machinery, luxuries, etc. Being situated at the entrance to the interior of the hill states and Himalayas, Dehra is an important exchange centre for every description of commodity passing from the plains to the hills and vice versa. The station also contains a settlement of retired Europeans, Anglo-Indians, & educated Indians. The officials apart from the few in charge of the civil administration of the town and district, consist mainly of specialists employed in instructional duties in the various all-India institutions located in Dehra.

HISTORICAL.

DEHRA.

The foundation of Dehra town is commonly ascribed to Guru Ram Rai, already mentioned, unless much earlier unfounded accounts, touched on in the preceding pages in connection with Bin Masaud 1 Ghaznavi, are to be accepted, in which Dehra or, Dera is referred to by its present name and as being then the most important and populous locality in the valley. Returning, however, to Ram Rai, Guru Har Rai, the High Priest or Pope of the Sikhs during his lifetime, died in 1661, leaving two sons, Ram Rai and Harkishen, the former about 15 years of age and the latter only 6 years old. Ram Rai, being the son of a handmaiden, the succession was bestowed on Harkishen in the face of stubborn opposition on the part of Ram Rai in support of his own claims. On the death of Harkishen in Delhi in 1664 of small-pox, Ram Rai again endeavoured to step into the succession, but Teg Bahadur, son of Guru Har Govind and uncle to Harkishen, was appointed successor. Ram Rai thereupon unsuccessfully renewed his agitation. The Moghul Emperor Aurangzib, becoming tired of the dispute, and fearing that the agitation might easily divert itself into more dangerous channels, thereby threatening the peace and integrity of his dominions, decided to end the controversy by banishing Ram Rai, to the 'wilder-ness' beyond the Siwaliks, and ordering the execution of Teg Bahadur in 1675. Ram Rai consequently arrived in the valley either in the same or following year, residing first at Kandli on the Tons for a short time, then at Karbara, where he settled down and built his temple (at the close of the 17th century) at Dhamuwala, around which sprung up the Gurudwara. His presence in the locality soon attracted numerous disciples and devotees, the village of Gurudwara or Dehra grew apace and

formed the nucleus or origin of the present town. Guru Ram Rai was credited by his Udasi disciples with the supernatural power of dying and coming to life at will. A mistake in his calculations on one occasion, however, resulted in his inability to arise from the dead, and he succumbed. The cot on which the saint performed these miracles, and on which he ultimately died, is still preserved and forms an object of particular reverence to devout worshippers at his conotaph, the Ram Rai Temple or Gurudwara. Ram Rai was succeeded by his widow Mata Punjab Kaur, assisted by an agent, Har Parsad, who eventually succeeded her on her death. Har Parsad was succeeded by Har Kishan, also known as Har Sewak, who died in 1818. The present holder of the religious office, known as the Mahant of the temple, is Mahant Lichman Das. The endowed income of the temple is derived chiefly from the generous grants and jagirs made to Ram Rai and his successors by the Garhwal Rajas. The Mahant is not only the religious head of the district, but, by virtue of these rich endowments, one of the most important landowners, wielding considerable influence spiritual social and worldly. The Sangat Fair, commonly known as the Jhanda Mela because of the raising of the immense flagstaff which forms part of the ceremony, is held annually in commemoration of the saint Ram Rai, and takes place during the Hindu Holy festival, when thousands from the district and beyond are attracted to the temple, the fair lasting ten days. On the occupation and annexation of the Dun by the British in 1814-15, the Sirmur Battalion was formed in 1818 for military protection to maintain peace in this newly acquired territory and to assist in other branches of the administration too. It was recruited from amongst the disbanded Nepalese troops in Sirmur (after their final defeat at the hands of the British) and consisted chiefly of Gurkhas and Garhwali levies. The history of this regiment is bound up with the history of the Dun ever since the British conquest, in recognition of which it enjoys many special privileges in the Dun. The regiment bears a long and honourable record of

foreign service, both in and out of India, including a most distinguished account of itself during the dark days of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Its permanent head-quarters and home is Dehra. It is of course now known as the 2nd. (King Edward's Own) Gurkhas. The second battalion of the regiment was raised in 1886. The recent Great War added still further to its battle honours.

(D E H R A.)

OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Revenue & Judicial. The Superintendent of the Dun, in addition to being the District Officer, is Collector of Dehra and at the head of the administration of the station. He is also the first magistrate of the station, and officially the highest authority over every department of the Government represented in Dehra, excepting only the Army and certain all India services located within its boundaries...even these coming under his jurisdiction for ordinary local administrative purposes. He is assisted by an Assistant Collector, a Subordinate Judge, and two Deputy Collectors, who share the revenue and judicial duties with him. For income-tax purposes there is a special Income Tax Officer, and for matters connected with the land ownership etc. in the station by the Tahsildar. All communications and applications, whether in respect of Arms Licenses, Excise Licenses, etc., may therefore be safely addressed to the Superintendent, Dehra Dun, and they will be dealt with if not by him personally, by one of his assistants specially deputed to act for him in that particular department. The Collector is subordinate to the Commissioner of Meerut Division.

Police The District Superintendent of Police is at the head of the station Police too. Under him are a Reserve Inspector, two European Sergeants, a court Inspector, a sub-Inspector in charge of the City Kotwal, and a full complement of duiogas, head constables, and station Police force distributed throughout the station in the headquarter lines, kotwal, and outposts. The Reserve Inspector and Court Inspector deal chiefly with Police administration and prosecutions, the Europeans Sergeants with civil station work; and the City Kotwal Sub-Inspector with matters requiring Police attention in the City area, especially petty thefts etc. Registration of motor

cars, complaints of a serious nature, or notification of fatal accidents and crimes should therefore be addressed to the Reserve Inspector; reports of burglaries, thefts, and matters of lesser importance sent to the Kotwal. The District Jail is under the Civil Surgeon.

Posts, Telegraph, & Telephones. The Post Master of Dehra is over the General Post Office of the station. He is subordinate to the District Superintendent of Posts, resident in Dehra. There are four sub-Post Offices in Dehra, viz, one in the City, one in Dalanwala, one in Cantonments, and one in New Forest, each having a sub-Post Master in charge. Complaints etc. should be addressed to the Post Master, G. P. O., as also notifications regarding change of address, poste restante, special business addresses, etc. The Telegraph Master is in charge of the Govt. Telegraph Office pending the transfer of the office to the G. P. O. Telegrams are also received at sub-Post Offices and forwarded to the Govt. Telegraph Office for transmission. Enquiries in regard to telegrams, registration of telegraphic addresses, etc. should be addressed to the Telegraph Master Govt. Telegraph Office. The Telephone Department is attached to the Telegraph Office, and a Public Call Office is maintained there. Applications for telephone connection & enquiries should be sent to the Telephone Supervisor, Telegraph Office.

Public Works Department; The Office of the Public Works & Irrigation (Dun Canals). Department is situated on Rajpur Road. The general public of Dehra have little occasion as a rule to turn to this Department for information or address complaints and enquiries to, as its functions within Municipal limits are confined chiefly to one or two roads & Government buildings. If, however, one wishes to occupy any of its Dak Bungalows in the district, enquiries should be addressed to the District Engineer, P.W.D. Dist. Engineer's Office. The canals serving the station are under the Assistant Ex, Engineer, 3rd,

sub-division Upper Jumna Canals, whose office is along Rajpur Road Applications for supply of water for tanks and gardens attached to house-property should be sent to this office The rate is Rs 16 p a per acre. Water is let on on an average every fortnight. As, however, the source of supply is dependent on rain to a very great extent. during the dry season (May & June) and periods of drought, just when water is needed most, for watering gardens, it is to be had at much longer intervals ; and at other times when occasional showers are usual, or during the Monsoon, compounds are flooded oftener than is good for them.

Public Health. The only purely Government supported institution, or rather individuals, are the Civil Surgeon and his Assistants of the Provincial Medical Service. The former is at the head of all semi-official hospitals and other institutions maintained by local self governing bodies (like the District and Municipal Boards), by private subscriptions, and by Govt. grants. In cases where there is a Medical Officer-in-charge over such institution, the Civil Surgeon is the consulting head. The general public would be best advised by calling in the Civil Surgeon in all cases of serious or incipient sickness, even if circumstances allow only of a single consultation in the first instance. His fee is Rs 16, but being the highest qualified practitioner and most experienced and reliable authority of the profession in the station, an initial expenditure of this sum oftener than not means a saving in the end, and allays anxiety. He may be consulted either at one of the many hospitals he attends almost daily or at his residence on Rajpur Road (corner of Eucalyptus Lane) or at one's own house by appointment.....unless of course required urgently, when he is always ready to answer calls. At the Civil Dispensary and Hospital no fee is charged for examination and consultation.

Arms & Excise. It is necessary to obtain a license to possess arms of any description, and even ammunition. Applications for such licenses should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Dūn. The fees charged are Rs 5 for shot guns and Rs. 10 for rifles, pistols and revolvers, for the first year, and Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum on renewal every 1st of January of a new year. Members of the Auxiliary Force, India, and a few others, are exempt from payment of fees, but must nevertheless take out a license. The Collector of the station is the official head of Excise policy and control, assisted by an Advisory Board consisting of official members nominated by himself, and non-official members appointed to serve on the Board by the District Board and Municipality. The executive staff consists of an Excise Officer, who is a deputy of the Collector and appointed by him, and one Excise Inspector. The former deals with administrative matters and the latter chiefly with prevention and periodical inspection of registers. Applications for new licenses should be addressed to the Superintendent, Dehra Dūn, as also all enquiries regarding fees charged etc.

Religious. The only minister of religion in Government service is of course the Chaplain of the Church of England, who is the Pastor of St. Thomas' Church, situated on Rajpur Road. The other denominations of Christianity are prominently represented in the station but owe their existence in Dehra mainly to missionary societies and private munificence. These are the Catholic Chapel and Convent, St. John's Church (C. M. Society), Morrison Memorial Presbyterian Church, Methodist Episcopal Mission, and the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The Guru Ram Rai Temple is the principal Hindu-cum-Sikh centre of worship. There are several Mohammedan Mosques, the chief one being situated in Paltan bazar.

Semi-Official Administration. (Local self-Government).

Municipality. The town of Debra was constituted as a Municipality in 1867, the area included in its limits then amounting to $3\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. The limits have been considerably extended since, its boundaries now corresponding to what has already been described as the limits of the civil station. Its composition has also varied from time to time. At present the Municipal Board consists of 16 elected members (7 Hindus, 5 Europeans & Anglo-Indians, and 4 Mohammedans), and 3 nominated members, generally the Civil Surgeon, President of Forest College, and a leading Indian Christian of the station). The Board usually assembles at least once a month for the disposal of business and to consider the reports and decisions of its sub-committees. Under the present system of working there are 9 sub-committees, viz., (1) Assessment, and Civil Station Buildings, (2) Public Works, (3) Terminal Tax & Toll, (4) Finance, (5) Health, (6) Educational, (7) Civil Buildings, (8) Hackney Carriages, (9) Office & Staff. These sub-committees meet by arrangement between the members composing them and in accordance with particular requirements necessitating their attention. The functions of the Municipal Board will be readily understood from the foregoing headings into which sub-committees are divided. The permanent higher paid staff of the Municipality consists of the Secretary and Medical Officer of Health, both of whom are generally present at all meetings of the full Board. The Secretary has his office at the Municipal Office, and is assisted in his duties by a full paid clerical staff, including an accountant. The Medical Officer of Health has his office in the same building and is responsible for the general health and sanitation of the station. He has a salaried staff under him with a Sanitary Inspector as his assistant. The Chair-

man, who is elected to his office by the full Board, i.e. both elected and nominated members, is the head of the Board and ex-officio Chairman of all sub-committees. On being elected to office he appoints a Senior Vice-Chairman and a Junior Vice-Chairman, subject to the approval of the other members (and from amongst them) to help him in the conduct of the ordinary business of the Board. It is possible for the Chairman to be elected from outside the membership of the elected and nominated body of the Board (provided, of course, his name is on the Electoral Roll), though this matter appears to be a debatable point. However, as it has not arisen yet, and a very unlikely occurrence, it can be left at that. The Board is dissolved every three years and a new lot of members nominated by Government and elected by the different constituencies. Only those persons are eligible to vote whose names are on the Electoral Roll for each respective constituency. The qualifications necessary to be included on these Rolls are:—1. Residence within Municipal limits for at least a year immediately preceding the election in question 2 (a) Graduates of any University ; or (b) Payer of income tax ; or (c) Owner or Occupier of any house or building within the Municipality of minimum annual rental of Rs. 36; or d) In receipt of annual income of Rs. 360; or (e) Owner in one's own right of land or Occupier actually paying, a minimum annual revenue of Rs. 25. Those desirous of exercising their franchise under the above terms of the Municipal Act & recording their votes at an election should make it a point of seeing that their names are included on the Roll of their constituency at least six months before an election is due, as neither the Municipal staff nor any other body (official or public) take special care to see that every eligible person's name is included (as is done in the case of a Census or for tax-collecting purposes). Information regarding the Rules & Bye-laws of the Municipality, or any other matter, is always available through the Secretary, Municipal Office. The usual points of contact between the average resident and the Municipality occur in connection

with taxes...rather unpleasant, and often the only, reminders of the existence of such a body. These taxes become payable for owners of house-property (assessed at $3\frac{1}{5}\%$ of annual rental value); owners of motor cars and other wheeled vehicles (Rs. 3 p. m, per car; Bicycles, Rs. 3-12 p. a.; Lorries Rs. 6 p. m.; owners of dogs, Rs. 1 p. a, per dog. Conservancy Tax varies in proportion to rental valuation: As. 12 up to Rs. 30 rental value a house p. m.; Rs. 1-8 up to Rs 50; Rs. 2-4 up to Rs. 75; Rs. 3 up to Rs. 100; and so on,

Semi—Official Administration. (Local self—Government).

The District Board.

The Dehra Dun District Board was constituted under Act XIV of 1883. It consists of 18 members, of whom two hold their seats by virtue of their office, four are nominated by Govt., and 12 are elected. The Chairman is elected by the entire members composing the Board, nominated and elected. The composition of the Board is changed every three years, when there is a fresh election. The chief functions of the Board are upkeep of certain roads of the district, dispensaries, and schools. As is to be expected, most of the elected members are zamindars and landowners of the district. The District Board Office is situated at the Kutchery in Dehra. All correspondence and enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary. The District Board in recent year's has been most fortunate in having had a man of outstanding ability at its head to steer it along the path of progress. Major Shamsher Bahadur Singh, who has only just been relieved of the Chairmanship of the Board, is a man of singular charm and ability, under whose Chairmanship a great deal has been achieved, and to whose initiative and untiring zeal the New Civil Hospital, shortly to be built, has become possible. He has devoted much of his valuable time towards this as well as every other movement tending to improve Dehra and the surrounding District. A great deal more might have, and could still be done, if the Board had more funds at its disposal. But unfortunately its income is very limited indeed & provincial grants are not readily available either,

Government Institutions.

Survey of India. This famous Department of the Government of India may be said to trace its beginnings to the measurement of a base line in Madras in 1802 by a Major Lambton, though it was not until the year 1818 that Govt. assumed control and named it the Great Trigonometrical Survey, by which name it was known for half a century. In 1878 the amalgamation of the Revenue and Topographical Surveys with the Great Trigonometrical Survey was effected, & the new combination named the Survey of India, the Trigonometrical Branch, which had been located in Dehra since 1861, continuing to maintain its office there. The present offices were built in 1840, the estate being purchased later from a Major Stevens in 1866. The Surveyor-General is at the head of the Survey of India. The main branch of the Department in Dehra is now named the Geodetic Branch with a Director in charge. Attached to this branch are the computing, correspondence and accounts, drawing, stores, photozinc, and printing offices, with Superintendents or Managers over them. The offices are situated on E. C. Road. Classes for probationers to the service are also held in Dehra.

Indian Forest Service. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas from the Dun and the annexation of the district by the British, the Forest of the Dun were administered on the same system as prevailed during the suzerainty of the Garhwal Rajas. i. e., the Forests were put up to auction annually. No attempt was made at conservation. Then in 1855 a Forest Department was established but, if anything, its policy proved even more harmful, as being nothing more or less than a glorified revenue-collecting agency. It sacrificed conservation and improvement of forests for greater revenue. In 1864..... what would now be termed a special commission...an enquiry into its management, headed by Mr. F. Williams C. S. I.

Commissioner of Meerut Division, resulted in the passing of the Forest Act of 1878. About the same year, a Dr. Brandis submitted detailed proposals to Govt. for the establishment of a central forest school at Dehra to give proper training and scientific knowledge in those branches of study essential to forestry. In 1881 the first theoretical course was started, the instructors being Drs. Brandis, Schlich, and Warth. Foresters and Rangers only were trained, the course lasting two years. The higher administrative posts in the Department were still held by Govt. servants who lacked any proper scientific or professional knowledge and experience in forestry and its allied subjects. The qualified instructors were specially imported, but apart from their routine duties in connection with the school, had little or no voice in the higher policy of the Department. Classes for training men for the Provincial Forest Service were not started until 1884, and the already existing school named the Imperial Forest College under an Inspector-General. In 1906 it was raised to a Forest College & Research Institute, with an Imperial Service officer placed over it, styled Principal of the College and President of the Institute, with a staff of specialists as Forest Zoologist, Chemist, Sylviculturist, etc. A Forest Museum is attached to the old College in Chandbagh which is open to the public on certain days, Sundays as a rule. Quite recently, since the Great War, the institution has been improved still further and its status raised to the training of men for the Imperial Service. New palatial and modern buildings have been erected (some not quite complete yet) on a site about four miles out on the Chakrata Road, the locality having been appropriately named New Forest, to accomodate the entire headquarters staff, training and instructional departments, and students. A special Commission has just (this year) enquired into the whole system and working of the Service, and its report was published barely a month or so ago. One of its important recommendations was the separation of the duties of Inspector-General of Forests from that of

President, Research Institute which are combined in the one person at present, The old buildings were scattered, some being within Municipal limits along Cross Rd., Lytton Rd., Convent Rd., E. C. Rd., and around the Maidan, and others being at Chandbagh in Old Cantonments. Those inside Municipal limits, particularly the ones facing the Maidan, would if funds permitted make an ideal Civil Hospital instead of the site the committee considering the erection of such a hospital have in view (opposite the Municipal Office and Police Lines).

Viceroy's Bodyguard, & Stables The Bodyguard Lines, situated on Rajpnr Road, about a mile above the residential quarter along this road, are the summer headquarters only of the Bodyguard, which arrives in the station towards the end of March and leave again in October for Delhi. A Commandant is in charge of the Lines. The Viceroy's Stables used to be accommodated along E. C. Road near Dharampur village, the buildings standing there having been specially erected for this purpose. A few years ago the Stables were abolished, and Stallion Stables, Army Remount Dept. are now housed there in their stead.

Auxiliary Force, India. Formerly this Corps was a detachment of the **Dehra Dun Contingent.** of the United Provinces Horse (N). The foot Volunteers of the station were attached to the Mussoorie Volunteer Corps, known in turn as the M. V. Rifle Corps (1874) the M. V. Reserve Corps (1889), 9th Mussoorie Battalion, (1917), Mussoorie Battalion, and Indian Defence Force (1920), which amalgamated at different times with similar units of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, and the Meerut Detachment No. 5 Company, M. G. Corps. The whole lot were then amalgamated and reconstituted as the Dehra Dun Contingent, Auxiliary Force, India, on the 10th July, 1925. The headquarters staff divide their time between Dehra and Mussoorie, the former place during the winter and the latter in the summer, The Adju-

tant, Sgt-Major, and Sgt.-Instructors are military men seconded from the Army for duty with the Force in India. The other officers, including the Commandant, are civilians, as also of course the local members of the Contingent. In Dehra its headquarters are situated along Rajpur Road. One of the privileges of being a member is exemption from payment of fee for the possession of Arms. The Contingent consists of 1 Light Motor Patrol Group, 1 Vickers Gun Section, and 1½ Coys. Infantry.

X-Ray Institute. The Secretary of State for India sanctioned the establishment of this institution in June, 1905, when the present site was purchased and existing buildings erected. Although it has come to be regarded as a most useful and unique hospital for electrical and X-Ray treatment, its chief function is the instruction of Govt. medical men in the various branches of X-Ray apparatus and treatment, to which end classes are held periodically. There is an officer of the Indian Medical Service in charge assisted by an Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Medical Department and a qualified electrical engineer. The Govt. is at the moment considering giving it over to a local Board and withdrawing its present control, though nothing has been definitely decided yet.

Leper Asylum. This worthy institution had its beginnings as far back as 1872, when Mrs. H.G. Ross, the wife of the Collector of Dehra at that time, interested herself in collecting funds from the public for opening a special ward for lepers of the town and district. In 1875 a ward in the Dispensary was made over specially for lepers. It being recognised that an entirely separate site was necessary for segregation and treatment, the Civil Surgeon, Lt-Col. MacLaren, I. M. S., an indefatigable worker in the cause undertook the collection of sufficient funds for starting the institution, which at first depended wholly on public munificence. In 1875 Govt. sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,500. Gradually better and more suitable

buildings were erected. In 1906 the Leper Act of 1898 was extended to Dehra Dun district and the institution taken over by the Govt. It continues to be known as the MacLaren Leper Asylum in memory of the service of its founder. The Civil Surgeon of Dehra is in charge of the institution, it being prominently situated South of the Railway Station.

Political Prisoners & Exiles. Dehra was selected as a convenient backwater, probably because of its peculiar isolated position and mild climate, in which to confine the ex-Amir Mohammed Yaqub Khan of Kabul. He was brought to Dehra in March, 1880, and accommodated first opposite the Royal Hotel on E. C. Road, where he built a high wall round the compound. Later he built the double-storied miniature palace facing the Maidan. In Mussoorie he was provided by the Govt. with Belle Vue as a summer residence. His sons were in Dehra until quite recently when they were removed to Burma. The ex-Amir Yaqub Khan of Afghanistan was accompanied by a fairly large retinue of Sardars, relatives and staff, some of whom are resident in Dehra and others scattered all over India. The ex-Amir died in Dehra in Nov: 1923. Formerly the Govt. had a special Political Officer in charge of the colony of Afghans in Dehra and Mussoorie, but in recent years this officer has been replaced by a Tabsildar on special duty styled Political Tahsildar. The civil war and tussle for the throne in Afghanistan prompted the Govt. to exercise closer surveillance over the ex-Amir's relatives in India, particularly after the escape of one of them from Allahabad, and practically the whole colony were removed to Burma for safety. Several have returned following General Nadir Khan's occupation of Kabul and the prospect of peace and order being restored in Afghanistan.

Dehra has also been singled out as a sort of Devil's Island or St. Helena for other potentates, some of them sent here by the Govt. and others voluntarily choosing the place. The ex-Maharaja of Nabha was here for a few years (1924-28) following his dethronement. An ex-Ruler of Nepal exiled

himself in Dehra after losing the Prime Ministership and Kingship of that country, and died in Dehra only a couple of years ago. The Sultan of far-off Muscat finds the air of Dehra restful, and spends a few months in the station occasionally, having his own house on Municipal Road. The Maharajas of Tehri, Nahan (Sirmur), Tripura, Tikari, minor Maharaja of Nabha, the Nawabs of Rampur and Balrampur, and the Maharani of Dholpur have either their own residences in Dehra or are regular visitors to the station.

Agriculture. There is an Inspector of the Provincial Agricultural Service stationed in Dehra to advise local farmers and agriculturists and to give them tested seed and information, based on scientific research, on the latest methods and culture results. His office is on Dandipur Road.

Carpentry School. This is situated on Viceroy's Road and gives a thorough practical training in carpentry and woodwork to young lads and men through a system of scholarships or stipends.

Archaeological Chemist. The office and laboratory of this officer is on Curzon Road.....very appropriate in view of the famous ex-Viceroy's interest in archaeology.....and as its name suggests is concerned with the examination of archaeological finds.

P. W D. (Imperial Works). Owing to Dehra being the headquarters of so many all-India institutions, the Public Works Department have a special staff located in Dehra in charge of those buildings coming under this heading. The office is on Rajpur Road.

Cambridge Preparatory School. It was in the year 1912 that a Governing Board, consisting of some leading Indian residents of the station, was formed with the object of opening an institution for preparing Indian boys for the Senior Cambridge Certificate, & as a result the Cambridge Preparatory School came in to existence. It occupies an open site with suitable buildings on Circular Road in Dalanwala. A misunderstanding between the Board of Governors and its Principal in 1926 threatened to hinder its progress, but this was amicably settled & the institution is making great headway again. Its staff consists of a Principal assisted by a Head Master, and several Asst. Masters.

Col. Brown's School. This school was started in 1926 by Col. Brown, a retired Army officer, in Dick House, on Dick Road Dalanwala. It prepares boys, chiefly the sons of better-class Indians, for the Senior Cambridge Certificate. Col. Brown, the founder of the school is its sole Proprietor and Principal, and employs a full teaching staff to assist him.

HOSPITALS.

The Coronation Hospital. The need for a small hospital after the familiar cottage hospital type was long felt in Dehra. But it was not till 1915 that this need was catered for in the opening of the Coronation Hospital, situated alongside the Rispana on a beautifully open site. It lies at the head of Uggar Road, off Curzon Road in Dalanwala. The Municipality assists with an annual grant and other support consists of grants annually from the Govt. of U. P., Survey of India, Forest College & Institute, R. I. M. College, and E. I. Railway. The Civil Surgeon of Dehra is the Consulting Physician, and in addition a House Surgeon attends daily. There is a Managing Committee consisting of the Supdt. of the Dun, the President Forest College & Institute, the Director Geodetic Survey, the

Civil Surgeon, the Brigade Commander and three members of the Municipal Board. All information regarding the scale of fees charged, eligibility for admission as patients, etc. may be obtained from the Hon: Secretary of the Managing Committee.

Civil Dispensary & Hospital. The District Board maintains this, helped with an annual grant from Govt. and the Municipality. It is in the heart of Paltan Bazar in the City, with an Assistant Surgeon of the Provincial Medical Department in charge, subordinate to the Civil Surgeon. Only serious cases as a rule are admitted as in-patients, as the accommodation is very limited. Out-patients may be examined by the Civil Surgeon free of charge. Dehra is badly in need of a more modern hospital offering much greater accommodation than the present Civil Hospital. A Committee of the leading zamindars and citizens of the district has been formed to this end and an appreciable amount has already been collected. A Civil Hospital, worthy of the station should therefore be a feature of Dehra in the near future. It is proposed to acquire the vacant plot of land opposite the Municipal Office and Police Lines and erect the hospital on the site. A far better proposition and healthier spot, and one much more convenient and prominent, would be the acquisition of the very suitable buildings belonging to the Forest Department, formerly the Forest President's Office & Residence and Rangers Quarters, situated on Cross Road, Convent Road, Lytton Road, and round the Maidan.

Police Hospital. This, as its name implies, is a small hospital alongside the headquarter Police Lines and Law Courts purely for Police casualties.

Veterinary Hospital. Behind the Tehsil is situated the Veterinary Hospital. The fees charged for examining animals is only a few annas. A limited stock of medicines is also kept.

WELFARE SOCIETIES.

The District Co-operative Society. This was started in 1923 under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, with the Superintendent of the Dun as Chairman, and a Committee consisting of the leading Govt. officials, landowners, and citizens of the district. The Co-operative Bank, Ltd. was opened the following year, 1924, and incorporated in it. Its last Balance Sheet showed a paid up share capital of Rs. 60,000 approx., reserve fund Rs. 1,000 approx., & working capital Rs. 75,000 approx. The Managing Director, appointed by the Committee, is the chief executive officer. It has 57 branches scattered throughout the district. Its main objects are village uplift, and by lending money to needy cultivators & poor ignorant people tends to save them from the clutches of unscrupulous money lenders. Anybody may open an account with the Society's Bank, the interest being from $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 6% according to the duration of deposit. The Dehra headquarters of the Society and Bank is at the Katcheri.

Child Welfare Society & Maternity Centre. This is a recent institution of Dehra which is doing very good work. Much needed advice is given to mothers, and a qualified medical staff is always available to impart knowledge on mid-wifery and child welfare. It also offers facilities, ordinarily provided by rather expensive hospitals, for maternity cases at a nominal charge or even free in the case of indigent persons. Its present address is Lytton Road,

Young Women's Christian Association. A local branch of this world-wide and famous society was started in Dehra very recently. It holds meetings and social gatherings periodically, and is affiliated to the Mussoorie Branch. In Dehra an Assistant Secretary manages its affairs. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing enquiries to the Asst. Secretary, "Shamrock Villa", Nemi Road, Dalanwala, Dehra Dun.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. There are local troops of both Associations in Dehra. Enquiries regarding the former should be addressed to the Dist. Scout Commissioner Dilkusha, Viceroy's Rd, Dehra Dun or to the Supdt. Soldiers Furlough Home, Mussoorie and about the latter to the Dist. Girl Guide Commissioner, Y. W. C. A., Mussoorie,

District Exhibition. A Committee of the leading zamindars, officials, and residents of the district was formed under the Chairmanship of the Superintendent of the Dun this year only (1929) with a view to organising and holding a District Exhibition annually in Dehra. The principal executive staff consists of an Organising Secretary, and two Joint Secretaries, all three in an honorary capacity. These are assisted by several sub-committees under various heads. Funds were collected through donations, and guarantees and the first Exhibition was held during the early part of April this year, which proved quite a success. It is hoped that the Exhibition will later pay its way and perhaps even become a source of profit, which could be utilised in some good local cause. The objects of the Exhibition are to promote local trade and industries, and improve the state of the people and district. Correspondence and all enquiries may be addressed to the Organising Secretary, Dist. Exhibition, Dehra Dun.

Ex-Service Association. The local Hon : Secretary of India and Burma. this body is the Staff Captain, Brigade Headquarters, Cantonments, Dehra Dun, to whom all enquiries should be addressed,

Other Charitable Societies. A Women's Benevolent Society was started recently in Dehra. Particulars may be had by writing to the Hon : Secretary, Nemi Road, Dalanwala. A society not represented in the station yet, and badly needed, is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SPORTING

Shooting. Dehra, or rather the surrounding district, provides some of the finest shooting to be obtained in India. Its dense forests have offered an ideal refuge to game of great variety from time immemorial. The Moghul Emperors were amongst the earliest to appreciate the good shooting it abounded in and had a special shooting box near Markunda in the Siwaliks. But the district has been much shot over since British occupation. Until comparatively recently kheddass used to be held periodically under license from Govt. by the Nawab of Balrampur. At the present time, however, the trapping or shooting of wild elephants in the district is strictly forbidden. They are very rare indeed now, a few inhabiting the forests West of Kansrao. A system of protection of the wild animals and feathered game of the district has been in force for many years under certain rules and conditions made by the Forest Department. In addition to tiger, leopard, lynx, wild dogs, and bear, the chief animals to be had in the Dun forests are sambhur, chital (very common), kakur, hog-deer, wild bear, four-horned antelope, and ghurral, and of course hare. In the feathered game line the principal birds are kalij pheasant, chir koklas and munals at higher altitudes, jungle fowl (common), black and grey partridge, bush quail, and peafowl. Occasionally, particularly in October-November and in March-April, are to be met mallard duck and teal on some of the streams, and curlew along river-banks. Woodcock and snipe are sometimes seen but very rare. Permits to shoot in Govt. Forests of the district may be obtained through application to the Divisional Forest Officer of the particular division in which one wishes to shoot...there being three Divisions impinging on each other in the district, viz., Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, and Chakrata. There are two classes of permits. One, costing Rs. 5 per mensem or Rs. 20 for the season, entitles the holder to shoot feathered game anywhere in the Division. The other, costing Rs. 10 per gun per period (a

fortnight), allows one to shoot a specified number of specified animals within certain limits (called a block) of the Division during that period. As the number of such blocks is limited, it is not too easy to secure one always, and application to book a block should be made some weeks beforehand. During the Christmas fortnight it is most difficult to secure a block. A few (8) special seasonal permits are also issued to permanent residents of the station...a waiting list is maintained and vacancies filled in rotation, as there is great demand for these permits...which entitles the holders to shoot both animals and feathered game, throughout the district all the year round (during open seasons only of course and animals only during rest periods, i.e., when the block in which one desires to shoot is not booked out.) The close seasons for the various game are roughly speaking:—Chital (spotted deer) from 15th Sept. to 15th March; and for most of the other game, with slight variations, from 15th March to 15th September. A few crocodiles are sometimes to be met in the deeper rivers.

Fishing. It was in the year 1867 that the Dun Fish Protection Association was formed by some enthusiastic anglers of the district, but it failed to enforce any proper protection. The rivers of the Dun abound with many varieties of fish, though the mahseer is the angler's chief delight. The many backwaters of the district's perennial streams afford a favourite breeding ground for all manner of fish, and the unrestricted destruction of spawn with dynamite, poison, and other means by people threatened to ruin the sport. The Dehra Dun Fishing Association was therefore formed in 1887. The Association leases certain portions of the Song, Suswa, and Asan rivers from the Forest Department for the use of its members who pay an annual subscription of Rs. 25 to the Association. Angling with rod and line only is permitted, and members are requested to return to the water mahseer weighing less than 1 lb. or Indian trout less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. The Association possesses two bungalows for the convenience of its

members, one being near Rikhikesh Road Railway Station, and the other at Kulhal (near junction of Asan and Jumna rivers). Application for membership of the Association should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Dehra Dun.

The Turf. Dehra has been a favourite summer headquarters for a number of trainers and their training stables owing to its mild climate and the excellent pasture and hay the district is able to provide. Until not so very long ago the Viceroy's Stables were also located in the station. There is a small Race Course to the South of the station off Hardwar Road with a pavillion overlooking it, which dates back many years. At one time the local meetings were very popular, but of late years they have been neglected badly. Recently though an effort was made to revive local interest, but it requires much greater support both from trainers and the public, than has been shown so far, to make the sport popular again locally.

Kennel Club. As the Hon: Secretary of the Kennel Club of India is a resident of the station, the headquarters of that institution is consequently located in Dehra. His residence and office are situated along E. C. Road.

Hockey, Association Football, Tennis & other sporting Tournaments. Several Tournaments are held in Dehra, especially during September & October. Most of the competing teams are from local institutions, though a few outside teams also enter. Tennis tournaments are confined to the Clubs.

POLITICAL.

Provincial Legislative Council The local representative on
Local Representative. this Council is from the
 non-Mohammedan rural constituency of Dehra-Dun District.

The member is returned to this seat on the Council by election. At the present time the local representative belongs to the Swaraj Party. Although returned by the non-Mohammedan constituency of the District and owing allegiance to the Swarajist Group, the member in question is always ready to represent in the Council important matters and public grievances affecting the welfare of the District as a whole and its inhabitants, whether Hindu Mohammedan or Christian.

The Anglo-Indian & Domiciled European Association. There is a local Branch of this Association in Dehra. Its periodical meetings and social functions are generally held in St. Thomas' Day School, Cross Road. Further particulars and application for membership may be addressed either to the local President or Hon: Secretary,

Indian National Congress. The District Head-quarters of the Indian National Congress is located in Dehra and meetings are held under its auspices every Sunday. Further information may be obtained from the local Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Electric Lighting Installation. It was in the years 1912-13 that the Mussoorie City Board extended the Hydro-Electric Scheme to Dehra, the whole now being styled the Mussoorie Dehra Hydro-Electric Scheme. Transmitting stations and Power Houses are maintained in Dehra with an office for administrative purposes along Rajpur Road. Applications for new installation in houses, connection or disconnection, complaints, requests for attention, or alteration to existing installation, etc. should be sent to this office. Current is charged for at the rate of 6 annas per unit. If, however, bills are not paid within 21 days of presentation, the rate is increased to 8 as, a unit,

Drinking Water. Much money has been spent by the Municipality in recent years to improve the source and volume of supply, and Dehra is fortunate in having an adequate supply of good drinking water. The only drawback is that it is extremely hard water. Some complain too that certain properties in it, probably lime, which is common to the district, make it unsuitable for cooking lentils in. This is a mere detail so long as the water is pure and ample for drinking purposes. In time it is quite possible, and even likely, that the lime (or whatever it is) dissolved in it will disappear,

Milk and Meat Supply. The Bazar supply of milk is mainly from outlying villages. That of the civil station is from small dairies on the outskirts of Dehra and from poor people who make a living by keeping often a solitary cow or buffalo and selling the milk. Most of the milk to be had is buffalo milk. Gujars and Paharis form the chief herdsmen and suppliers of milk, the later being more evident during the winter months. Most of the livestock is imported for slaughter for the meat market. Sheep and goat's flesh are in greater demand than beef. Butchers have to have fine wire gauze enclosing their shops, and cover the meat they hawk round for sale. Stricter regulation and control are required in regard to the purity of both the milk and meat supplies.

Newspapers, Printing Presses. There are several printing presses in Dehra but most of them are very old and sadly short of sufficient and up-to-date type. The only pamphlet aspiring to the name of (an English) newspaper is the "Voice of the Doon", which is really only a medium for local advertisements and issued free to all residents weekly on Fridays. There have been others, "The Dehra Times" and "Dehra Chronicle", which have made a feeble effort to give local news and gossip in their weekly edition. But owing to bad organisation and the lifeless atmosphere prevailing in

Dehra, coupled with lack of support, they have both in turn discontinued publication. The station is in need of a good newspaper to ventilate public grievances, stimulate a proper public spirit, and create and give expression to healthy public opinion. The one or two Indian papers are very little better off.

Freemasonry. The local Freemasons' Lodge has been in existence in Dehra for about quarter of a century, having been founded in 1903. Mr. F. H. Surridge was the first Worshipful Master. It was located first on Rajpur Road, but moved later into its present home, known as Freemasons Hall, Cantonments, which is the property of the Lodge. It is under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal and is appropriately named Sodge Siwalik, No. 2939 E. C. (English Constitution). Attached to the Lodge is a Royal Arch Chapter of St. John the Baptist, which is affiliated to the Mussoorie Lodge (Lodge Dalhousie No. 639 E. C.)

Libraries Dehra is badly in need of a good public library. At present the only library open to the general public is one situated on Viceroy's Road.

Cemetries The Christian Cemetery lies to the South of the civil station on the way to the Lepers Asylum. It contains some very old graves, one of the earliest being that of Mrs. M. Evans, wife of Major F. R. Evans, Commanding the Sirmor Battalion, and dated 1847. Particulars regarding purchase of plots of land etc. may be had from either the O. of E. Chaplain or the R. O. Priest. There are two Funeral Furnishers & Undertakers in the station, both on Rajpur Road. The Mohammedan Burial Ground is in Lakhibagh. That of the ex-Amir of Kabul's family on the Raipur Road across the Rispana on the right. Hindus who cannot afford the journey to Hardwar content themselves with cremation on "b"

of any of the local rivers or even on the dry river beds of the Rispana and Bindal Raos.

Kalanga Monument. The famous local monument to commemorate the Battle of Kalanga and in memory of the British and Gurkha officers and soldiers who were killed in battle, lies on the left bank of the Rispana Rao opposite Karanpur locality. It is best reached from Rajpur Road by making for the Rispana from a point on Rajpur Road just below Dilaram Bazar. It is of special local interest as it marks the beginning of the British occupation of the Dun after the victory by the British force over the gallant Gurkha garrison at Kalanga.

House-property and Land Houses are always available both for rent and for sale: average rent being Rs. 100 p. m. and purchase price Rs. 20,000. Land for building from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1000 per bigha.

AMUSEMENTS & SOCIAL AMENITIES:

Picture Houses and Theatres, and Amusements. At the moment of writing there is but one cinema in the station, which would appear to be just one too many to judge by the attendance. This is the Orient Cinema on New Survey Road facing the Maidan. Not so very long ago there were two others, the Olympia and Aurora's, but both have since closed down, the latter having been converted into an Indian Theatre and calling itself the Gaiety. Another Indian Theatre which has been going, off and on, for some years is the one situated in the City. Occasionally Dehra is brightened with concerts in aid of various station charities, for which local talent is persuaded to perform and give its services free. These concerts used to be more frequent some years ago. Of late years however, there has been a dearth of organisers for getting them up which is rather a pity.

as the people themselves refuse to get together and support such an institution, the burden of starting and keeping one going (in the face of every sort of discouragement lack of support and deliberate boycotting even) therefore falls on the shoulders of one or two sporting and public spirited persons, who have not only to put up with a certain amount of loss both in money and prestige, but are much maligned in the bargain. The absence of any proper unity and public spirit characterising the community in every part of India is thus further strikingly evidenced in Dehra. Consequently this club has seen many vicissitudes since its inception many years ago, being known previously as the Alexandra Club, Doon Social Club, etc. The Union Club, which used to be housed along New Road and enjoyed varying periods of popularity, eventually succumbed to the same disease. It is to be hoped that something will occur to bring the people together to realise the great need of such an institution in Dehra. The Siwalik Club is an Indian Club which has been going a good number of years now and includes most of the leading Indian residents of the station amongst its members. Apart from club-life, which after all offers only tennis, badminton, and billiards, with possibly a little dancing and light reading and social intercourse, there are occasional 'at-homes' and social gatherings organised under the auspices of either the A. I. & D. E. Association and Y. W. C. A., or Church Societies. Dehra also provides a host of other recreations to soothe one's jaded nerves and to pleasantly while away any heavy-hanging hours. A few minutes brisk walking, particularly Dalanwala way, soon takes one right out into apparently primeval forests, or amongst rolling fields of waving crops, or expansive twisting dry river beds, or shaded well-trimmed tea gardens, or cool sheltered glens and miniature gorges, or on to prominces of hillock and ridge from where a beautiful panorama of the surrounding countryside spreads out before one. Further afield one may pander to one's sporting instincts with rod or gun amongst some of the finest fishing and shooting preserves in India. In the town itself there are some

lovely walks too, though of late years the number of cars whizzing about takes away from the pleasure previously derived from leisurely strolls along Dehra's winding lanes and dusty roads. The Maidan is about the only place now where one feels undisturbed and able to escape from the continual hooting and grating of cars demanding first right of an all-too-narrow highway. Unfortunately though the City Fathers are too busy with other schemes to devote their time and attention towards improving this valuable asset of Dehra. Recently a fountain was erected, and there is a circular cemented 'chubootra' nearby with a couple of benches round it. This is the sum total of the Municipality's contribution towards making it a favourite rendezvous and place of artistic beauty and attraction for residents and visitors to gaze upon! Specially blessed with so many of Nature's gifts in climate, scenery, and vegetation, and being the headquarters of the Indian Forest Department and Survey of India, not to mention all the other important Govt. institutions, it does seem strange and a great shame that Dehra cannot boast of a really decent public park. Now that the Forest Department are thinking of disposing of their buildings and grounds near the Maidan, those offices and quarters on the South of Lytton Road would suit admirably for housing the proposed new Civil Hospital. The portion known as Forest park on the North of Lytton Road could be taken over and thrown open to the public by attaching it to the half of the Maidan North of Lytton Road. The buildings could be converted into a public library and other public institutions, and the park extended to cover the adjoining portion of the Maidan having the fountain and a bandstand on it. One of the local military bands could play to the Public here once or twice a week by turns. The Maidan lying on the South of Lytton Road could be left as it is and do for sports, tournaments, and as a public playground.

CONVEYANCE

Beauty Spots, Picnicing Places, etc. Dehra is surrounded by innumerable beauty spots toadden the eye and heart whether bound on a photograph snap-shot taking quest or just a fresh air outing. The popular places though are:—Robbers' Cave, which is on the Tons river about 4 miles out beyond Doon Court and 2nd. Gurkha Lines; Kurwapani, about 5 miles away directly by road nearly double that, the road leading to it branches off the Saharanpur Road just before Asarori, through the Forests for which a Forest Gate key is necessary now; Ashok Dak Bungalow, which is along the Saharanpur Road immediately before the tunnel is reached; Mohand Dak Bungalow 7 miles beyond Asarori along the same road; Lachiwala Bungalow, about 12 miles out on the Hardwar Road; Kalsi Bungalow 3½ miles away on the Chakrata Road; and Sahasradhara Springs near Rajpur which possess peculiar properties. These are all popular places for picnics. There are other delightful places, too numerous to name.

Towns and places of Interest Hardwar 32 miles by road; near Dehra. Saharanpur, 42 miles by road; Roorkee, 42 miles by road; Lhaksar, 65 miles by Railway; Delhi, 154 miles by road; Meerut, 109 miles by Chakrata, 56 miles by road; Mussoorie, 14 miles by bridge and 22 miles by motor road; Rajpur, 7 miles by road. The places of interest which may be reached by mountain roads, the journey being done by stages or marches and affording an ideal and healthy way in which to spend a holiday are:—Simla via Chakrata; Naini Tal and Almora and Kurin district via Mussoorie; Tehri Gangotri and Jumna via Mussoorie; and Nahan (Sirmur) via Rampur Mandi and the Jumna. As there are more than the one route to each of these places, the distance from Dehra in each case depends on the route one selects.

Commerical.

Banks, Hotels, and High-class Shopping Quarter. There are three Banks in Dehra, one along Rajpur Road and two at the entrance to the Bazar. The two Hotels in the station are along E. C. Road and the Maidan. The best shops for other commodities are to be found along Rajpur Road between the G. P. O. and St. Thomas' Church. Here are to be seen Oilman's Stores & General Merchants, Motor Stores & Garages, Dispensing Chemists, Drapers & Milliners, Furniture Stores, Silk Mercers, Jewellers, Cafes, Taxidermists, Agents for Cloth Mills, Dentists Tailors, Auction Marts, Insurance Brokers, Estate and General Agents etc. Anything not to be had here may be bought in Paltan Bazar which is the main street of the City extending from the G. P. O. to the Railway Station.

CURRENT RATES, LABOUR & WAGES.

Motor car, Phaeton, Motor: Dehra to Rajpur, 8 as. **Tonga, etc Hire & Fares.** to Rs 2 per seat; Dehra to Saharanpur, Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per seat; Dehra to Doiwala, 6 as. per seat; Dehra to Bhatta, Rs. 5 per seat; Dehra to Sahaspur and other places along the Chakrata Road, 8 as. per mile. Hire of full car in Municipal limits, Rs. 4 to Rs 5 per hour. Phaeton hire, Rs. 1-4-0 first hour and 8 as. every subsequent hour. Tonga, 12 as. first hour and 6 as. every subsequent hour, Bullock carts, 8 as. to Rs. 1 per trip or load.

Railway. The fares charged on the Hardwar-Dehra Dun section of the East Indian Railway are much higher than the ordinary rates current on other railways in India, the rates being:—1st class, 3 as. per mile; 2nd class, 7 pice per mile; Intermediate, 9 pice or 3 pice per mile; and 3rd class, 6 pice or 2 pice per mile. These rates are only approximate of course. Exact fares, for the different classes, between various stations, may be obtained on enquiry at the Railway Station. Goods rates by Passenger Train are

Skilled and Unskilled Labour. Masons, Carpenters, and other skilled labourers, from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2 per day. Bricklayers, Coolies, and unskilled labour, 6 as. to 10 as. per day.

Domestic Servants Wages. Cooks, Rs 18 to Rs. 25 per month; Kitmatgars, Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 p. m.; Malis (gardeners), Rs 12 to Rs. 15 p. m.; Sweepers, Rs. 8 to 14 p. m; Dhobi, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per person of a family p. m.; Bhisti, Rs. 3 per family or house p. m.; Syce or Coachman, Rs. 15 p. m.; Dnrzi, Rs 25 to Rs 30 p m.; Motor car Drivers, Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 p. m; Motor Cleaners, Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 p. m.

Current Prices of Foodstuffs. Wheat, 6 to 7 seers to the Rupee; Lentils (dal), 3-4 srs; Wheat flour, 5-6 srs.; Sugar, 3-3½ srs.; Ghee, 8-10 chks.; Butter, 6-8 chks; Milk, 4-6 srs.; Meat, beef 3-6 as. a sr & mutton 10-14 as. a sr.; pork (country) 4-6 as. a sr.; Eggs, 10-14 as. a dozen; Poultry, Pullets Rs, 1-4-0 to Rs, 1-8-0 each, Chickens 6-10 as. each, Ducks Rs, 1-8-0 each, Turkeys Rs, 10-15 a pair; Game, Jungle fowl Re, 1 to Rs, 1-8-0 each. Pheasant Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs, 2 each, Peafowl Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 each, Pigeon 4-6 as. each, Quail 6-8 for the rupee; Fruit, Apples 6 as. to 8 as. a sr. Pears 3-6 as. a sr., Mangoes Bombay 12-14 for the rupee Dessi 25-100 for the rupee, Leecheis 5-12 as. a sr., Plum 2-6 as. a sr., Peaches 4-8 as, a sr, Liguats 4-6 as, a sr, Bananas 3-6 as, a dozen; Vegetables, vary considerably in price according to season, but are plentiful and cheap,

INDUSTRY.....TEA CULTURE.

The cultivation of Tea in the Dun is almost as old as the British occupation of the district. As long ago as 1840 Govt. started an experimental plantation at Kaulagir under a Dr,

Jameson. Supdt. of the Saharanpur Gardens at that time. This plantation covered 400 acres. Eleven years later, in 1851, they were reported on unfavourably by a Mr. Fortune who inspected the plantation on behalf of the Directors of the East India Company. In contradiction of his opinion, however, most encouraging and favourable reports were given of Dehra Dun tea by London Brokers who had been sent samples some years earlier. In 1867 the Govt. estate was sold to the Raja of Nahar for £ 20,000. From the time tea was first planted in the district until about 1875 the industry experienced varying spells of success and temporary discouragement. It reached its zenith of prosperity for the few years following this period, after which it began to decline again, several estates being either sold outright or other crops replacing the tea gardens. In 1881 there were 87 gardens with a total yield of 858, 847 lbs., and commanding as much as 13 as. a lb. By 1907 the price had fallen to 4—8 as. a lb. Since then the area covered by gardens, and the market too, have remained more steady, except of course during the Great War period when practically everything was in an abnormal state. Of late years the output averages about 200,000 lbs. The formation of the Tea Cess Committee and other organisations towards improving the world market for Indian tea are bound to react favourably on the industry in the course of time. As most of the Dun tea finds its way to the Central Asian market, hardly any being exported to the London market, the internal condition of countries in this part of the world is a matter of great importance to the industry of the district. The recent upheaval in Afghanistan is being watched keenly by local tea companies.

CANTONMENTS.

Military. Before 1872 the only military contingent in Dehra, the Sirmur Battalion (now known as the 2nd. K. E. O. Gurkhas) was quartered in the Civil station South of the Maidan or Parade Ground as it was then known. In that year 550 acres of land were acquired West of the Bindal nuddi for accomodating this regiment whose history and that of Dehra since British occupation are coeval. In 1887 a further 892 acres were acquired North of the portion already taken up and the second battalion of the regiment, which had only recently been raised, was quartered here, Then in 1904 Birpur was acquired to accomodate the 9th. Gurkhas. The other miscellaneous ancillary establishments were housed on convenient strips of land as occasion necessitated their location in Dehra. The British regiment, posted at Chakrata, which generally winters in Dehra, is accomodated West of Birpur under canvas at the locality known as Ganghorrah. Modern Cantonment consists of both depots of the 2nd. K. E. O. Gurkhas and one battalion (the other usually away on service out of Dehra, the battalions taking it in turns to be in Dehra); both depots and one battalion (of late years both battalions have been in Dehra together) of the 9th. Gurkhas ; a British regiment from Chakrata in the winter months only ; two Mountain Artillery batteries ; Brigade Headquarters office staff ; Garrison Engineers office and staff ; Military Grass Farm ; Indian Military Hospital ; and Supply and Transport detachments. The administration of the Brigade establishment in Dehra Cantonment, known as the 7th, (Dehra Dun) Infantry Brigade, is under a Brigadier with a full complement of Headquarters staff at the Brigade Office, assisted by the garrison Engineer and his establishment and the Cantonment Magistrate. The Brigade is under the Meerut District Command, which in its turn is under the Eastern Command in India.

R. I. M. College. This institution was formerly the Cadet Corps, raised in 1902, and composed of the scions of noble Indian families. Since the great War the Cadet Corps has been replaced by the present Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, which is best described as a military school, for the sons of Indian gentlemen, run on English public school lines and providing a general education with special stress laid on preparation for the entrance examinations of Sandhurst, Woolwich, and other military training institutions. It is under a Commandant assisted by a staff of school masters and instructors.

Non-military. Situated in the area known broadly speaking as Cantonments are many important Govt. institutions which are non-military, these being the Imperial Forest College, Museum, and Research Institute (all of which are now being removed further along Chakrata Road to the locality named New Forest; the Railway Training School which will be open from 1st Jan. 1930; and Doon Court.,

The Dehra Dun-Hardwar Railway.

Dehra and Hardwar were connected by Railway in 1900, the construction of the line being financed by a private company and the work completed by the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, which had its terminus at Hardwar. It was at first proposed to take the Railway straight across from Harrawala to Rajpur instead of to Dehra. But the short-sighted residents.....hotel and agency proprietors in the main.....petitioned against the Railway going right up to Rajpur, thinking that their carrying business would suffer thereby, so the present route into Dehra was decided upon. The Railway still continues to be company-owned, and in consequence the scale of fares is slightly higher than that of most other Railways in India. Another inconve-

nience, which affects railway servants chiefly, is that the company issues no passes to railway employees over its section of the line. On the East Indian Railway becoming a State Railway and amalgamating with the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, the Dehra Dun — Hardwar Railway Company automatically transferred the management of their line to this Railway. The intermediate stations between Hardwar and Dehra are Raiwala, (Rikbikesh Road) Kansrao, Doiwala, and Harrawala. The distance from Hardwar to Dehra by Railway is 48 miles. The following is the latest time-table, though the timings of trains are subject to frequent alteration to suit the travelling public as far as possible, due notice of any alterations being given to the public. As a rule the winter timings differ to the summer owing to the exodus and influx to Mussoorie at the beginning and finish of winter respectively.

ARRIVAL.

DEPARTURE.

1 L. D. Passenger	5-20	2 L. D. Light train	9-15
9 Up Howrah-Dehra Express	7-0	73 Down Lahore	
		Passenger	16-45
74 Lahore Passenger	8-5	10 Down Dehra-Howrah	
		Express	20-0
3 L. D. Light Train	11-15	6 L. D. Passenger	21-10
5 L. D. Light Train	19-8	4 L. D. Light Train	
			17-45

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prompt attention and satisfaction assured,

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Lime Juice and Soda	...	„ 9	„ „
Raspberry	...	„ 9	„ „
Stone Ginger Beer	...	„ 9	„ „
Orange Crush	...	„ 12	„ „
Lemon Squash	...	„ 12	„ „
Soda water, large	...	„ 6	„ „

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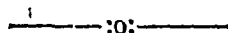
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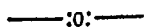
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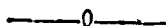
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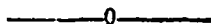
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—:o:—

THE PROGRESSIVE INDIAN INSURANCE CO.

Every Year a Record Year.

	1926	1927	1928
New Business ...	Rs. 82,74,000	Rs. 93,65,445	Rs. 1,00,34,400
New Premium Income .	Rs. 4,46,826	Rs. 4,94,584	Rs. 6,48,213
Premium Income ...	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,79,367	Rs. 25,50,469
Life Insurance Fund	Rs. 94,49,100	Rs. 1,07,00,182	Rs. 1,18,97,378

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES

LOANS ON POLICIES AT MODERATE RATE OF INTEREST

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

BONUS LAST DECLARED:— Rs. 15 Whole Life; Rs. 10 Endowment Assurance.

CASH VALUE OF BONUSES GRANTED AT LIBERAL RATE

FINANCIAL SECURITY ABSOLUTE

POLICIES ARE WORLD-WIDE.

Next Declaration of Bonus in 1930.

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Up-to-Date Roomy Showrooms
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A "Six" at the Price of a "Four."
A Drive in it will convince you.

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on behalf of owners and clients in
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Every Branch of Estate Agency
business transacted

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Sell your House or Estate
Rent any House or Rooms
Give anyone the Agency of
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UNTIL

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MILLINERS, GENTS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
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Unlike fertilisers which contain their Nitrogen as Cynamide, Ammonia, or in various Organic forms, Nitrate of Soda does not require to undergo complicated changes in the soil before its Nitrogen becomes available as a plant food. The Nitrogen in Nitrate of Soda is present in the Nitrate form & that is the only form in which all plants require it to feed upon. It is therefore IMMEDIATELY available as plant food. The effect of Nitrate of Soda on a crop has been observed 48 hours after application.

The Soda in Nitrate of Soda interacts with unsoluble Potash compounds which are generally plentiful in Indian soils, but which are not available to plants, and liberates the Potash rendering it soluble and available as plant food.

Nitrate of Soda therefore acts as a *Double Fertiliser*:

If applying Nitrate of Soda alone in quantities of 100 lbs or under, it should be mixed with twice its bulk of fine dry earth to ensure more even distribution.

Nitrate of Soda is beneficial to the soil and assists the development of nitrifying bacteria. This is not the case with acid reacting fertilisers; if used regularly, the latter tend to cause acidity and to produce conditions detrimental to plant life.

Nitrate of Soda is the most effective Nitrogenous fertiliser for the tropics, it is also the cheapest, as the following will prove.

In their report on "Twenty Years" work on the availability of Nitrogen in Nitrate of Soda, Ammonium Sulphate, Dried Blood, and Farm Manures," Dr. J. G. Lipman and Professor A. W. Blair state as follows:-

Twenty years' continuous investigations shows that Nitrate of Soda is the most effective in crop production, that is the crop is able to utilise or win back a larger percentage of Nitrogen in this form than in any other form. The average amount of Nitrogen recovered in the crop over Twenty years was:-

Nitrate of Soda	62.42%	Sulphate of Ammonia	47.48%
Dried Blood	36.89%	Farmyard manure	32.60%

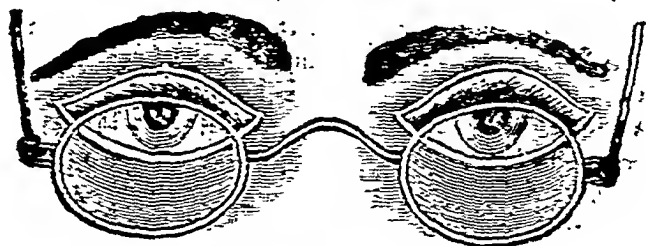
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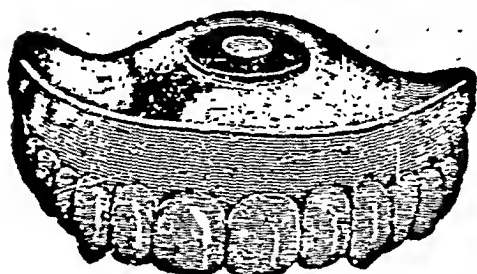
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